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CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 092 13 May 1986

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Symposium on Drug Trafficking Held in Ecuador [Quito] A 1
Febres Cordero Opens Meeting A 1
Bolivian Vice President Speaks A 1
Further Comment A 2
Recommendations Issued A 2

ARGENTINA

Defense Ministry Confirms UK-Chilean Spy Link B 1
French Engineer Involved B 2
Sivak Family Charges Corruption in Kidnap Probe B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 10 May]

BOLIVIA

Central Bank President on Foreign Debt Plans C 1
Minister Denies Existence of Irregular Groups C 1
President Rejects COB's Request for Referendum C 1
University Problem Solved, Agreement Signed C 2
Court Overrules Gracia Meza's Objections C 2
Justices Removed C 2

BRAZIL

Sarney Returns From Portugal, Cape Verde D 1
Demonstrators Protest Stroessner Presence D 1
Investigation of Nobistor Arms Cargo Continues D 1
Gunmen Murder Priest in Northeastern City D 2
Security Tightened D 3

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Denies Existence of Spy Ring E 1
Human Rights Commission Scores Pinochet Regime E 2
Military Prosecutor Indicts Doctor, Lawyer E 2
Communist Party Issues Documents for Rebellion E 2
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 4 May]
PDC's Valdes Demands Free General Elections E 4
MDP Leaders on Civic Asembly, National Accord E 4
'Demand of Chile' Proposes Economic Changes E 4
Briefs: Unemployment Rate E 5

COLOMBIA

Two Bombs Explode Near U.S. Companies in Bogota F 1
Government To Protest New U.S. Agricultural Law F 1
[EL TIEMPO 4 May]

Territorial Incident With Venezuela Solved F 2
Police Chief Announces Increase in Manpower F 2
Liberal, Conservative Party Offices Attacked F 2
Attorney General on Actions Against Subversion F 2
Security Statistics on Rebel, Troop Casualties F 3
[EL SIGLO 5 May]
Conservative Party Candidate Outlines Program F 4
[EL SIGLO 4 May]

PARAGUAY

Stroessner Announces Plans To Seek Re-election H 1
Government Denies Report H 2
Interior Minister Bans Opposition Rally H 2
[ULTIMA HORA 12 May]
PATRIA on National Accord-U.S. Envoy Meeting [10 May] H 3
Workers Movement Leader Yegros Released H 3
[ULTIMA HORA 9 May]

PERU

El Salvador's Duarte: U.S. 'Can Defend Itself' J 1
Cuban Fishing Industry Minister Arrives J 1
Garcia Views Subversion, IMF, Nicaragua J 2
[Paris LE MONDE 7 May]
Government Satisfied With IMF Decision J 4

VENEZUELA

Energy Minister, Mexican Counterpart Meet L 1
Del Mazzo Ends Visit L 1
Trinidad's Chambers Meets President, Ministers L 1
Declaration Signed L 2

MEXICO

Presidential Decree Offers Customs Benefits M 1
Briefs: Drug Trafficking Kingpin Arrested; M 1
Ambassadors From Burundi, Ireland

PANAMA

Delvalle on Plotters; FDP Represses Reporters N 1
[LA PRENSA 10 May]
PRD Source Says 2 Ministers To Be Replaced N 1
[EXTRA 12 May]
Controversy Develops Over Manfredo Canal Comments N 2
Assembly to Question Manfredo N 2
Military Telegram N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 11 May]
Manfredo Responds N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 12 May]
Banking Proposals Seen As Destabilizing N 4
[EL SIGLO 12 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Democratization Plan for Nicaragua Proposed P 1
Central Bank President on Foreign Debt Payments P 1
Bolivian Vice President on Debt Restructuring P 2
Italy Offers To Increase Level of Cooperation P 3
Arias Denies Political Asylum to Marcos P 3

EL SALVADOR

UNTS Tables Strike Plans, Petitions Castillo P 3
Army Increases Highway Patrols; Cites Terrorism P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 May]
New Organization Threatens ANIS Members P 5
EL DIA Interviews FDR-FMLN's Hector Oqueli [3 May] P 5

GUATEMALA

Cerezo Says Trip to Costa Rica 'Success' P 9
Obando y Bravo Meets Cerezo, Questions Contadora P 9
Rights Official Supports Continued Monitoring P 10
UK Moves To Reestablish Diplomatic Relations P 11

HONDURAS

Ecuador's Febres Cordero Holds News Conference P 11
Arias, Azcona Endorse Febres' Democracy Comments P 12
FUTH Leader Murdered in San Pedro Sula P 13

NICARAGUA

Ortega Qualifies Agreement With Contadora Act P 13
Soviet Friendship Societies Sign 3d Agreement P 14
[BARRICADA 7 May]
Costa Rica Suspends Sale of Electricity P 15
[LA PRENSA 6 May]
ARDE Leaders Disavow Pastora, Join Chamorro P 16
Spokesman Comments P 16
FSLN Calls for General Constitutional Dialogue P 17
Opposition Leaders Respond P 17

CUBA

Fishing Delegation Received by Peru's Alva Castro Q 1
Malmierca Meets With Ghanaian Ashanti King Q 1
Internationalists Receive Medal From Angolan Leader Q 1
Chilean TU Leader Announces Strike Against Pinochet Q 1
National Bank Leader Meets With Japanese Banker Q 1
'Ocean Venture-86' Disturbs Peace in Caribbean Q 2
'Imperialism's' Policies, Poverty in L.A. Linked Q 2
Fidel Castro Visits Hospital Construction Site Q 4
Inefficiency Noted in Camaguey Sugar Centers Q 5
Tornado Hits Town; Injuries, Damage Reported Q 5
Secretariat Member Presides Over Education Meeting Q 5
Electric Substation Completed in Cienfuegos Q 5

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Campaign Enters Final Week With Controversies R 1
Military Presence Increases At JCE R 1
PRD Accuses Venezuelan Group R 1
Workers Said To Support Balaguer R 1
Balaguer Calls For Debate R 1
PCD Raps Electoral Campaigning R 2
Call for Electoral Board Action R 2
1985 Income Increases By 579.7 Million Pesos R 2
[LISTIN DIARIO 3 May]

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Concern Expressed About Reaction to Cuban Relations S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 6 May]
Cuban Nuclear Reactor Safety Questioned S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 5 May]

BARBADOS

Blackman Enters Campaign As DLP Candidate S 2

HAITI

Communique States All Political Prisoners Freed S 2

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

Opening of Venezuelan Embassy Announced S 2

SYMPOSIUM ON DRUG TRAFFICKING HELD IN ECUADOR

Febres Cordero Opens Meeting

PA080302 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] President Leon Febres Cordero inaugurated the symposium on drug trafficking and addiction during a solemn ceremony held in the main room of the National Congress. The event was attended by delegates from more than 22 countries, international observers, representatives of the three branches of the state, and special guests. During his speech, President Febres Cordero said that fortunately, Ecuador does not live off marijuana or cocaine crops and that the indigenous population does not practice the ancestral tradition of chewing coca leaves to produce more body energy which is needed in the high places where they live and work. Febres Cordero said that we must persecute, destroy, and eliminate this threat, otherwise, tomorrow we may become the victims of the same situation experienced by other countries where, unfortunately, the economies and peoples are being subjected to this problem. We must fight drug addiction with an appropriate law and prevent drugs from taking over our children. Unfortunately, the use of drugs is becoming more widespread, Leon Febres Cordero stressed.

Bolivian Vice President Speaks

PA071855 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Julio Garret Aillon stressed the responsibility shared by countries that produce and consume drugs in the effort to eradicate this international crime. During his speech at the inaugural ceremonies of the international symposium on drug trafficking, the Bolivian vice president said the Andean countries should unify their legislation, as a concrete step in the struggle against drugs.

[Begin recording] I speak on behalf of five countries hindered by drug trafficking, and upon whom there is an effort to unload the full responsibilty for this scourge, especially when the problem is presented to the conscience of the international community. We are not avoiding any responsibility; we see the need to prevent and to sanction the production and illicit trafficking of drugs as a national and ethical duty. However we have the unavoidable duty to warn the international community about the total and absolute lack of proportion that exists between the cooperation given the producing countries to combat drug trafficking, and the obligation they have to prevent the immense damage caused by the vice itself to humanity in drug-consumer societies.

Does the world know, for example, and do the American taxpayers know, that the amount of money used by the U.S Administration to control narcotics and reduce cocaine in Bolivia in 1984 was $775,000, or approximately 1 millionth of that country's budget? In 1986 it is possible that some progress will be made, and the sum allotted will rise to two-millionths of the budget. The consumption of drugs generates $132 billion annually, according to statistics provided by international organizations. This figure speaks for itself of the terrifying economic magnitude of the illicit drug trade. It also reveals the lack of proportion that exists between the resources alloted by that country for the reduction of cocaine and the moral responsibility that it has to protect its people from this threat. The producing countries are certainly not here to negotiate the profits from drug trafficking, but to seek results, benefitting all humanity, with the destrution of this scourge. A common recognition of this desire will help us to understand the international nature of the problems and to be aware of the fact that its solution will not be achieved without the real cooperation of the entire international community. [end recording]

Further Comment

PA061455 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Bolivian Vice President Julio Garrett Aillon, current president of the Andean Parliament, is visiting our country. Regarding the views which Bolivia will present at the congress on the fight against drug trafficking, an interparliamentary international meeting that is taking place in Quito, this is what the Bolivian vice president has to say:

[Begin recording] The first thing is to coordinate the drug laws among the Andean Pact countries. The second thing, and this is a long-term objective, is to make the war against drug trafficking an international matter within the framework of the United Nations. By its nature, drug trafficking is an international crime. We must seek concerted actions by the international community to combat this vice. The third thing is to advance toward signing a treaty that would allow us to link efforts carried out by the five Andean Pact countries to fight this scourge. [end recording]

Recommendations Issued

PA091611 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] With the approval of the Quito Parliamentary Act on Drug Trafficking and Addiction, a 3-day symposium on that topic ended in the capital. The event, described as successful was attended by 200 delegates from 20 countries and from several international organizations that acted as observers.

The document which was signed (?recommended) that the countries adopt a multilateral agreement to be applied without any limits, that a permanent commission be created in the Latin American Parliament to struggle against trafficking, and that a scientific institute be created in the Andean [word indistinct] for the struggle against drug trafficking. The symposium also deplored the absence of U.S. legislators in the event. It requested that the United Nations declared 1987 as the year against drug trafficking and addiction.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Third. [as heard] Drug trafficking constitutes an international [words indistinct]. It recommends, excuse me it should be, it resolves:

1 -- To recommend that the national parliaments of the hemisphere promote a multilateral agreement that will permit the [word indistinct] of the research on drug trafficking;

2 -- To recommend a firm preventive action in the struggle against drug trafficking, including the areas of education, health, and the cooperation of the communications media for the rescue and defense of moral and family values, especially to safeguard children and youths;

3 -- To create a permanent commission to struggle against drug trafficking and addiction in the Latin American Parliament and to support Decision No 98 of the Andean Parliament, which established a commission with similar objectives as well as to urge the leadership boards -- I must tell the Messrs delegates that this part is not in the text that you have because we were unable to include it in your copies -- of both parliaments to proceed to appoint the officials to draft the legal by- laws of the previously mentioned bodies. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS UK-CHILEAN SPY LINK

PY121536 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0723 GMT 12 May 86

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (EFE) -- The Argentine Defense Ministry has confirmed that the British Intelligence service is linked to the Chilean espionage network discovered in the Mar del Plata submarine base, where President Alfonsin will visit today. A high-level Argentine Defense Ministry source told EFE that "the main objective of the British Intelligence Service was to learn details about submarine movement at the Mar del Plata naval base in relations to the Malvinas Islands."

President Raul Alfonsin will travel to Mar del Plata today to board the submarine Santa Cruz to participate in naval exercises prepared by the Mar del Plata naval base, where the espionage network was dismantled on 9 May by the Navy intelligence services. Alfonsin will leave from the military sector of the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport accompanied by Defense Minister German Lopez; General Teodoro Walner; chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Navy chief of staff Ramon Arosa.

Alfonsin will participate in a 40-minute naval exercise that will include a simulated submarine attack at periscope level, and a simulated deep-water attack.

The Corvette "Granville" and several helicopters will then carry out a simulated counterattack against an "enemy" with the participation of drivers and amphibious commandos. After the exercise the chiefs and officers will have lunch at the naval base.

Meanwhile the investigation and interrogation continue not only in Mar del Plata but also in Buenos Aires and other cities. At least 10 people have been arrested, 2 of them in the last few hours as they tried to leave the country.

Argentine police are trying to find an electronics engineer, apparently a British national, who is the boyfriend of Josianne Val Ledegen, a Belgian woman who is under arrest. The investigation continues under strict secrecy due to an order by Judge Eduardo Julio Pettigiani. Despite the secrecy order, Judge Pettigiani, himself, yesterday disclosed that "the investigation continues and new arrests cannot be discarded."

Diplomatic sources accredited to Argentina have indicated that "it would not be surprising that the people responsible for this event are individuals opposing the Chilean Government who are making efforts to create problems between the two countries."

Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa reaffirmed that "the Chilean espionage network was discovered more than 1 year ago." Admiral Arosa said: "I am only aware of the existence of civilians involved in this case and of a person who is a member of the Navy who is not a chief or an officer."

Legal sources have indicated that "no officers have been arrested, and that a woman by the name of Josiane Van Ledegen is under arrest. All others being processed are Argentine nationals."

According to the police, three individuals riding an automobile early on the morning of 11 May fired shots at the Chilean Consulate in Mar del Plata, 400 km south of Buenos Aires. A police officer was wounded and was hospitalized in the Colon hospital in Mar Del Plata. Police are now giving special protection to the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires and the Chilean Consulates and airlines offices throughout Argentina.

French Engineer Involved

PY121812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 May 86

[By Alberto Francisco Arebalos]

[Text] Mar del Plata, 12 May (EFE) -- The objective of the spy ring connected with Great Britain, which was broken up last Friday in Mar del Plata, was to obtain information on the modern submarines manufactured in the FRG, which were recently incorporated into the Argentine Nvay.

The Mar del Plata Naval Base, located 400 km south of Buenos Aires, is one of the most important in the Southern Cone and plays an important role in the Argentine Navy's control of the South Atlantic.

A high-ranking military source told EFE today that "Great Britain needs to know about the operation of our submarines," because one of them, the San Luis, managed to slip through the British Navy blockade around the Malvinas Islands during the Malvinas War. At that time only the malfunction of its torpedoes prevented the San Luis from damaging Royal Navy vessels.

The military source also said that the arrest of the French citizen Yves Pierre Laurens early yesterday morning may yet reveal that the espionage operation was not restricted to the submarine base in Mar del Plata." Laurens, an electronics engineer who is romantically involved with Belgian citizen Josianne van Ledegen, also under arrest, had been a consultant to the Argentine Army and Air Force for the installation of ultramodern firing control equipment. The French engineer is one of the spy ring's key figures becuase, due to his specialty, he had access to the most restricted sectors of several military bases, including the Mar del Plata Naval Base. He thus possesses important information on firing systems and other technology of the Argentine Armed Forces.

The source contacted by EFE said that the spy ring had obtained information on the submarine San Luis computer programs and on those of the conventional TR-1700 submarine Santa Cruz, which President Alfonsin rode in today.

As he arrived at the Mar Del Plata Navy base today to attend maneuvers in which submarines, helicopters, and surface vessels participated, President Alfonsin made this comment: "There have been intelligence problems that are very deplorable." The chief of state, who was accompanied by Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, denied that his visit to the naval base had in any way been prompted by the discovery of the espionage ring. The exposure of the spy ring did, however, prompt a closed-door meeting between President Alfonsin and Defense Minister German Lopez at the presidential residence last night.

SIVAK FAMILY CHARGES CORRUPTION IN KIDNAP PROBE

PY121154 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Lawyer Jorge Sivak said yesterday that Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli knew that his family was paying money to "an extortionist group that was supposedly investigating" the kidnapping of Sivak's brother Osvaldo.

Sivak said that Troccoli also gave 25,000 dollars to the "extortionist" group, a para-police intelligence group tied to the Defense Military, on the family's insistence. Sivak said he did not know if the money came from public funds.

Troccoli denied the accusations, calling them "personal evaluations" and saying that investigations will be carried out "through the appropriate organisms and with impunity for no one.

"The case is in the hands of the courts, which with all intensity and aid from the Federal Police will move forward with these investigations," said Troccoli.

At a press conference at the Buenos Aires Building Society, of which Sivak's brother was president, Sivak and Osvaldo's wife Marta Oyhanarte called on Congress to investigate the "mafia" of state security organisms that they say siphoned off money from them for fruitless investigations.

Both Sivak and Oyhanarte said they had not personal grudge against Troccoli but accused him of "irresponsibility in the exercise of his functions" by not getting to the bottom of other kidnappings of wealthy businessmen, including Ricardo Lanusse and Enrique Menotti Pescarmona.

Three men, Mario Aguilar, Ruben Barrionuevo and Osvaldo Salvio, have already been arrested in connection with both Sivak's kidnapping and later extortion from the Sivaks for "investigating" the crime. Osvaldo Sivak disappeared on July 29, 1985, and is still missing.

Jorge Sivak said the family gave the extortionist group 275,000 dollars to trace Sivak, not including the 25,000 dollars they say Troccoli added.

He added that Federal Police Chief Antonio di Vietri had not made "a single advance" in investigations and had made no findings at all beyond what the family came up with.

The Sivaks also blamed Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu, chief investigator Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Carlos Sacco and other officials for not carrying through on investigations.

Sivak said he would bring no charges against government officials but said he hoped that President Raul Alfonsin would step in and "take measures to overcome these serious deeds."

He said that Sacco introduced them to military intelligence agent Aguilar shortly after the Sivaks paid a 1.1 million-dollar ransom. Sacco told them Aguilar was "an expert" in such cases.

"We don't have our hearts or our minds clear, but we do not share what Troccoli says about this sort of thing happening in other countries. That is true, but here the serious thing is that nothing is resolved while certain people are armed by the state," said Sivak.

Lower House Defense Committee chairman Balbino Zubiri, for his part, said that Troccoli was working with "concern and efficiency" in the case and attributed Sivak's remarks to "subjectivity and the pain that is felt in situations like this."

Meanwhile, magistrate Juan Carlos Cardinal heard testimony yesterday from Aguilar and Salvio in connection with the kidnapping and murder of textile businessman Emilio Naum, according to our sources.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT PLANS

PY091312 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 May (AFP) -- Bolivian Central Bank President Javier Nogales today said that Bolivian authorities have informed more than 100 international private banks that the country cannot immediately pay its foreign debt.

Nogales, who recently returned from the United States, where he met with representatives of the private banks, said that Bolivia will prepare a new payment schedule in accordance with its domestic capabilities and economic reactivation program. He added that new meetings will be held with the creditors during the next few months to jointly renegotiate the debt. The Bolivian foreign debt totals $5 billion, 22 percent of which was contracted with private banks.

MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF IRREGULAR GROUPS

PY101559 Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 10 May (AFP) -- Bolivian Defense Minister Fernando Valle Quevedo today told the press that there are no irregular groups in the country. Last week when joint maneuvers were held in the Chapare region (in the central part of the country) by the U.S. and Bolivian Armies, Valle Quevedo said that the presence of irregular troops in that region was being investigated. The minister has now said: Following the investigations, we can assert that there are no such groups.

PRESIDENT REJECTS COB'S REQUEST FOR REFERENDUM

PY081721 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0132 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 7 Ma6 (EFE) -- Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro has rejected a Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] request for a referendum to question the Bolivian Government's economic policy. Paz said that the referendum requested by the COB is not provided for in the country 's Constitution, which states that the peoples' power is exercised through the national representatives, "therefore, there is no act through which the people may directly exercise power."

The referendum was proposed by the COB so the Bolivian people could state their opinion regarding the payment of the foreign debt and the new tax reform. The COB asserts that the people will reject these masures.

Minister Secretary of the Presidency Juan Carlos Duran asserted that the government has the power to conduct economic and financial policy as it deems most convenient.

The majority parties within Congress, with a conservative tendency, have also voiced opposition to the COB proposal. Senate President Oscar Zamora Medinacelli said that "the Bolivian people have already stated their position regarding the government's economic policy and have taken to the streets to protest. Therefore, another consultation is not necessary." Gaston Encinas, president of the Chamber oF Deputies and leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), said that it would be unconstitutional to consult the Bolivian people about the foreign debt and tax reform.

The COB and the political opposition sector asserts that the government fears a consultation because, they assert, this will only ratify the unanimous opposition to the government's economic model.

UNIVERSITY PROBLEM SOLVED, AGREEMENT SIGNED

PY071614 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] During a press conference at the press room Government House, Information Minister Herman Antelo announced the signing of an agreement ending the conflict at the Bolivian University.

University authorities, during another press conference, voiced agreement with the solution found to the university problem. Groups of strikers, however, have still not lifted their measures.

COURT OVERRULES GARCIA MEZA'S OBJECTIONS

PY091221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1428 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 May (AFP) -- Former de facto President Luis Garcia Meza (1980-1981), who is being tried by the Supreme Court for crimes committed during his tenure, has been fined 3 billion pesos ($1,500) for making groundless charges against three judges.

The Supreme Court today reported in Sucre, southern Bolivia, that the objections, which sought to have Judges Hugo Salvatierra, Jose Decker, and Julio Urquizo disqualified from the case are groundless.

At the same time, it was reported that Edgar Oblitas Fernandez has been sworn in as a new judge to allow the continuation of Garcia Meza's trial, which was suspended 25 days ago.

Justices Removed

PY130239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2218 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Sucre, 10 May (EFE) -- Supreme Court President Guillermo Caballero Saucedo and the head of this court, Hugo Galindo Decker, have been removed from the trial of former Bolivian president Luis Garcia Meza Tejada. The Supreme Court in a nine-to-two decision voted in favor of this decision excusing the two justices in the wake of the pleas filed by the prosecutors who claimed that the two justices were "biased in favor" of the former general.

The justices of the Bolivian Supreme Court are studying the possibility of formally ordering preventive custody for Garcia Meza who is accused, among other things, of genocide, kidnapping, and assassination of politicians and fraud against the state.

SARNEY RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL, CAPE VERDE

PY112149 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1629 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 11 May (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government has strengthened its support for movements favoring the independence and sovereignty of the African people, and President Jose Sarney has expressed his interest in visiting Angola. Sarney and his entourage returned to Brazil last night from Portugal, after a 24-hour stopover in Cape Verde, where he expressed Brazilian support for the movements that oppose foreign colonialism, especially in South Africa. The Brazilian president condemned all interference and influence by destabilizing groups -- indirectly referring to the United States -- that struggle against the Anglolan Government. Sarney voiced support for international cooperation in order to open paths to dialogue which will allow solutions to the problems of the southern African region.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST STROESSNER PRESENCE

PY100326 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0044 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Curitiba, Parana, Brazil, 9 May (TELAM-ANSA) -- The visit of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, who came to attend the inauguration of the new governor of Parana State, was marred by incidents on two occasions.

The first incident occured this morning when the Paraguayan president with a 48-member party (including 19 bodyguards) deplaned at the Alfonso Pena Airport. A large group of students, mostly from the Latin American House, protested Stroessner's presence by holding up signs and shouting "Assassin, no more dictatorship."

Later, at the inauguration ceremony at the Iguacu Palace (the state government palace) that was attended by Stroessner and his entourage, Councilman Jose Maria Correa from the progovernment PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] caused a scene by raising a sign that read "down with the dictatorship."

INVESTIGATION OF NOBISTOR ARMS CARGO CONTINUES

PY091716 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2039 GMT 8 May 86

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 May (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government and military intelligence services are investigating, to determine the destination of the smuggled Argentine arms shipment that was unloaded in Ride Janeiro in mid-March. the shipment was being transported by the Panamanian-flag vessel Nobistor, which had sailed from Buenos Aires for Ghana. According to reliable police sources, Brazilian military intelligence decided to participate in the investigation when the federal police confirmed that the Nobistor crew and eight U.S. mercenaries, all Vietnam War veterans, illegally unloaded at least 4 tons of arms in Brazil.

The National Intelligence Service (SNI), the intelligence organization entrusted with national security, is investigating possible political connotations of the smuggling of war material from Argentina. The investigations have already uncovered the involvement of other people in Brazil, including a Brazilian Navy driver and a former Argentine military officer, Luis Cabut, who arrivied in Rio de Janeiro on 10 March and returned to Buenos Aires on 13 March, 1 day before the Brazilian federal police seized the ship.

According to preliminary investigations, Cabut was the Argentine intermediary for the arms sale, which, in a confusing operation, was approved by the Argentine Government, to a person by the name of Ceofrey Ossey who presented himself in Buenos Aires as a Ghanian Defense Ministry envoy entrusted with the mission of purchasing arms for reinforcing the Ghanian Army. Brazilian Attorney General Juarez Tavares today described as "strange" the attitude adopted by the Argentine Government, which authorized this operation with verifying any credentials. It was discovered that the war materiel was going to equip Ghanian rebel groups that were plotting a coup d'etat against the Ghanian Government.

The attorney general, who is trying Nobistor Capt Eduardo Oscar Gilardoni and the eight U.S. mercenaries, has noted that in arms sales there is a normal procedure between the embassy of the country that wants to purchase arms and the Foreign Ministry of the country that wants to sell them.

Tavares has urged the Argentine Embassy in Brazil to submit a detailed explanation of the incident to Brazilian authorities, which affects Brazil because the cargo was smuggled into this country. The Panamanian-flag ship illegally entered Brazilian waters and docked in Niteroi port on 10 March, deviating from its Buenos Aires-Accra route. Nobistor Capt Eduardo Oscar Gilardonio said that he had to dock in Brazil because of engine trouble, but according to investigations carried out by the Brazilian police, the secret service of the different states, and military intelligence, the vessel docked in Niteroi with the sole purpose of illegally selling the cargo in Brazil.

According to experts' estimates, the cost of the 6 tons of war materiel in Argentina is $230,000, while in Brazil it is worth approximately $1.1 million -- 5 times as much. The main theory held by the investigators is that the mercenaries planned to sell the war materiel in Brazil and return to the United States. They has even requested the U.S. Consulate's advice on how to regularize their illegal entrance to Brazil and thus be able to leave the country without any problems. Nobistor's Argentine commander and the eight U.S. mercenaries remain in custody at the Federal Police building while Brazilian military intelligence service is investigating any political connotations of the final destination of the arms.

The Brazilian Government was warned by Ghanian diplomats in Brasilia of illegal docking in Rio de Janeiro of a ship carrying arms purchased in Argentina to equip a Ghanian rebel group. In view of this, the Brazilian federal authorities instructed the Federal Police to take the necessary steps. According to estimates made by the Brazilian military services, the 6-ton shipment, which comprises arms, first aid kits, and communication material, could easily equip a detachment of 150 men.

GUNMAN MURDER PRIEST IN NORTHEASTERN CITY

PY121751 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1402 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Sao Luis, 11 May (EFE) -- Brazilian priest Josimo MOrais Tavares, 33, was killed today by two gunmen in the downtown sector of the city of Emeratriz, 500 km north of Sao Luis, northeastern Brazil. Morais Tavares had promoted the distribution of land among poor farmers of the area. He also was the coordinator of the pastoral committee dealing with land problems and had received death threats from landowners who oppose land reform. The pastoral committee is headquartered in Sao Sebastiao de Tocantins. Last week, a group of unidentified people intercepted his car and shot at him five times without hitting him. The incident occurred on the Sao Luis-Emperatriz highway. Landowner associations have repeatedly charged that priests are "the main promoters of the occupation of land in several places in Brazil." For its part, the National Brazilian Bishops Conference (CNBB) has reported that several priests working in rural areas have received death threats from gunmen hired by ranchers.

Security Tightened

PY121757 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Acting President Ulysses Guimaraes has asked the Justice Ministry to enforce security measures in the area of Emperatriz, Maranhao, where there is a tense atmosphere after the murder of Father Josimo Tavares on 11 May. The Ministry for Land Related Issues has reported that there are 40 cases involving land ownership that must still be solved in the so-called Bico do Papagaio region, which encompases northern Goias, southern Para, and part of Maranhao.

Lawyer Jose Carlos Castro has said in Belem that gunmen (Fidias) and (Retamove) killed Father Josimo Tavares, that the two gunmen killed a candidate for deupty in Emperatriz in 1986, and that they have been charged with leading a massacre at the Princesa Ranch in Maraba in December 1985, in which nine people died.

Father Tavares will be buried today in Tocantinopolis because the atmosphere is very tense in Sao Sebastiao, where he was the vicar.

Minister for Land related issues Nelson Ribeiro and Brazilian National Bishops Conference Secretary General Luciano Mendes de Almeida will attend the funeral.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES EXISTENCE OF SPY RING

PY130119 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has categorically denied the existence of a Chilean spy ring in Argentina as reported by an Argentine Defense Ministry communique. This statement was disclosed by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Pablo Valdes, who, in addition to denying these reports, issued a document which includes the text of what was disclosed by Argentine Naval Intelligence.

[Begin Valdes recording] We have issued a document which contains the communique issued by Argentine Naval Intelligence on 9 May. This document contains the text of the communique.

I can only add that Chile categorically denies the existence of the Chilean spy ring mentioned by the Argentine communique. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Valdes added that the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Arturo Fontaine, and Chilean Embassy personnel in Argentina are constantly informing Santiago on this issue.

Regarding the three persons who are detained in Neuquen, Valdes said that there are legal proceedings under way, in keeping with Argentine law.

Pablo Valdes noted that none of the charges has been proven and he reasserted that no official report has been exchanged between the two governments.

[Begin recording] [Valdes] Argentine authorities have chosen to make a public denouncement.

[Question] Has the Foreign Ministry received anything on this subject?

[Valdes] No, nothing at all. [end recording]

When asked about the reproduction of the text of the communique issued by Argentine Naval Intelligence, Valdes said that it is important for the chilean people to learn about it. He added that the Chilean spy ring, which was detected in 1984 and which operated in Mar del Plata, was trying to get Argentine Navy Personnel to pass information on Argentine submarines operating in this area.

It adds that the spy group financed itself by perpetrating crimes [words indistinct] to offer money to their Argentine contacts.

In conclusion, it says that with the exception of one person, all those contacted said they had reported the operation to their superiors. In light of this, Argentina decided to adopt counterespionage tactics, deliberately leaking certain material to Chilean intelligence. The Argentine communique notes that espionage activities between countries are considered normal in maintaining their respective military structures. Through the issuance of this communique the Chilean Foreign Ministry categorically denied the existence of this alleged Chilean spy ring.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SCORES PINOCHET REGIME

PY091957 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 May (AFP) -- The Human Rights Commission today reported in Santiago that in the last 4 years the political violence under the military regime of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, has caused the deaths of 231 persons, and is responsible for 694 attempted murders, 835 cases of torture, and 2,599 wounded or injured people. On the average there have been 100 victims a month reports the Human Rights Commission in a note of support to the Catholic Church vicariate of solidarity. The vicariate has been accused of helping subversive opposition members.

According to the government, three doctors and a lawyer of the vicariate are now under arrest for assisting a leftist who participated in the murder of a police agent last month. The commission stated that in Chile there is no democratic regime, and that guarantees are unprotected, therefore the human rights institutions have had to assist, at great risk, the victims who refuse to seek assistance in state health institutions.

MILITARY PROSECUTOR INDICTS DOCTOR, LAWYER

PY122355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (AFP) -- A military prosecutor today indicted a doctor and a lawyer from the Chilean Catholic Church's Vicariate of Solidarity for subversion. According to a government report, lawyer Gustavo Villalobos and Dr Ramiro Olivares gave orders that medical assistance be given to a leftist escapee, who was wounded during an attack on a bakery. A policeman and one of the attackers died during the incident. It is believed that the attackers belong to the proscribed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which has communist leanings.

Doctors and lawyers professional organizations have said that their members acted in accordance with professional and ethical codes, which respect confidentiality. When the trial started last week, the same prosecutor Pedro Torres, indicted two doctors and a nurse that gave medical assistance to a leftist. Later he indicted four FPMR members that had been captured by the police, together with the wife and sister of the wounded person.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES DOCUMENTS FOR REBELLION

PY100400 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 May 86 p 6

[Text] The Communist Party [PC] has issued a series of documents containing instructions. Among the most noteworthy of these documents is the "Masses Military Task" [Trabajo Militar de Masas, TMM] which is considered vital for building up the forces that support the PC. The TMM, considered vital for carrying out the National Rebellion [Sublevacion Nacional, SN], seeks to lead the masses toward a general state of rebellion, making the country ungovernable. The TMM involves the development of bigger actions and better coordination than that observed until 1985. It involves actions to demoralize, wear out, and disunite the armed and security forces. It seeks to perfect the actions and military tactics. It refers not only to a specific activity but the entire organization noting political-military plans at all levels.

One of the documents lists the forces that make up the TMM. The combative forces carry out the orders received from the regional leadership. The Specialized Combat Unit [Unidad de Combate Especializadas, UCE] carrys out the plans drawn up by the political leaderships with three to six members. Both carry out military and paramilitary actions. The UCE has a higher degree of training and more sophisticated arms. The UCE fulfills missions coordinated by the political leaderships.

Special Combat Forces [Fuerzas Combativas Pariculares] are located in important areas, strategically speaking, such as the mining areas and are in charge of conductng acts of sabotage. This force is made up of three to four members, and is charged with safety measures the make up of organizations, and support equipment for military and paramiltary actions.

In drawing up and planning an operation, preference is granted to urban operations, using military tactics where surprise, speed, and coordination are the main principles.

The documents show how to avoid encounters with the "enemy"; calculate in great detail the actions to be carried out, chose the convenient time and place, and use only indispensable means. They also provide information on the objecive. On the "enemy": Its forces, weapons, rapid deployment facilities, supplies, and so forth. On the site: A survey of the location of the objective and its surroundings, means of access, topography, communications, illumination, and so forth. On forces: number, weapons, materials, vehicles, hideouts, chances of the success or failure of the operation.

The operation plan also provides for quartering, that is, the gathering of forces that will take part the operations a a few hours ahead of time in order to explain the plans and specific missions, and clear orders regarding the operation. Deployment routes: routes, and so forth, related to the operation. The taking of positions: at the time established due to the clandestintity maintained until the time of the operation; signals system: known by all members before the operation is carried out; starting signal: given by the head of the group; danger signal: given at any sign of danger; suspension signal: given by the head of the group; withdrawal signal: end of the action.

The PC intends to improve the safety techniques for their clandestinely and publicly active members that operate in front orgnizations and for this it has drawn up a list of instructions summarized in: organization security measures, security measues to be taken during the performiing of activies, and personal security measures.

In the organization secuirity measures, reference is made to wider, but more selective recruting. To discipline, the reinstatement of the principle of division into cells. Early spotting and alert. Liaison plan. The checking of posts. Communications, considered a vital issue.

Security measures to be taken during the performing of activies. Establishment of objectivies, political and operational plans: for the purpose of security and uniformity in the action and the effective use of resources -- political framework.

Survey of the operative situation. Analysis of the time and space components. Area, repressive forces, quantity, time of action, reinforcements. Access. Obstacles. Withdrawal routes.

PDC'S VALDES DEMANDS FREE GENERAL ELECTIONS

PY092127 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 May (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the main political force opposing the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, today asked for free general elections now to put an end to the political violence in Chile. On presenting the proposal in a press conference, PDC leader Gabriel Valdes stated that there is no solution to the Chilean problems without free elections.

Two weeks ago, Pinochet reaffirmed his decision to keep the current Constitution unchanged. This Constitution extends his term of office to 1989. Valdes stated, however, that the country cannot continue with the growing spiral of violence, and the raids which result in the detention of thousands of persons in the poor neighborhoods, repression of street demonstrations, confrontations, dynamite attacks, murders, and kidnappings. He who believes that we can reach 1989 in this manner is an irresponsible person, because the country is going to be torn to pieces, the opposition leader stated.

The PDC proposal seeks a quick revalidation of the voter registries invalidated by the government and looks to civilian and military people of goodwill, who hope for the reconciliation and the unity of the fatherland, according to a communique released by the PDC.

MDP LEADERS ON CIVIC ASSEMBLY, NATIONAL ACCORD

PY090143 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 May 86 p C3

[Text] MDP [People's Democratic Movement] leaders on 6 May said that they support the so-called Civic Assembly, adding that the scope of the assembly is broader than "the exclusionary National Accord for Transition Toward Full Democracy," because the assembly is based on "unity among the social sectors." MDP leaders German Correa, Ociel Nunez, and Reinaldo Saez yesterday hosted a press conference during which Correa announced that in the near future he will visit Argentina and Uruguay to meet officials and politicians. He explained that the main objective of his visit to Argentina is to "clarify erroneous reports on the activities of some MDP members in Argentine territory."

The leaders of the leftist organization criticized the preventive operations of the Armed Forces and gave detailed information on the plans and objectives of the Civic Assembly. They pointed out that the assembly will call for new agreements and concerted efforts from the political sectors.

The MDP leaders added: "Even though the social movement is independent, the fulfillment of the principles of the Civic Assembly and the social mobilization call for new concerted efforts." They stressed that the role of the Civic Assembly is to give political impulse to "the coordination and unity of social sectors without exclusion, thereby making the assembly superior to the exclusionary National Accord."

'DEMAND OF CHILE' PROPOSES ECONOMIC CHANGES

PY130124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0934 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 May (EFE) -- The proposal submitted by the country's main social forces, which have joined the Civil Assembly, under the name of "Demand of Chile" is economically viable, according to studies conducted by the Chilean Socialist Party.

The "Demand of Chile" was signed on 26 April by representatives of 18 national organizations that are said to have a joint membership of 2.5 to 3.5 million workers. Along with the immediate return to democracy, the "Demand of Chile" wants solutions to the political, economic, social, and moral crises in which the country is entrapped. To achieve those objectives, the document proposes, among other things, that unemployment programs, readjustable minimum income, food for extremely poor families, house construction, and increased state contributions to the health sector be established.

The organizers of the Civic Assembly requested an audience with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia to deliver a copy of the "Demand of Chile" document. The document was finally delivered to the reception desk of the Government Palace because the request to see the interior minister was not answered. If there is no answer by the end of the month, the various organizations under the Civic Assembly have announced that they will begin to implement a program of sectorial mobilizations that may lead to the first grand general strike againt the military regime.

According to information provided at a press conference by the economic commission of the Briones-faction of the Socialist Party, the "Demand of Chile" in the economic area calls for the allocation of important amounts of funds to solve the most pressing social problems. According to the Socialist Party, it is possible to meet the challenge posed by extreme poverty and to meet the basic needs of all Chilean families by adopting a social emergency plan that will have to funded with approximately $500 million in its first year.

In the opinion of the Socialist Party Economic Commission, the emergency plan should be combined within a broader program of productive reactivation giving preference to sectors that either generate or save foreign currency, or produce basic consumer goods.

To implement that plan, the Chilean Socialists recommend the following changes in the current economic policy:

-- Reduce the expenditures on internal defense and security from their current levels of 8.2 percent of the GDP to 5.9 percent of the GDP (the 1977 level) in order to make available $400 million.

-- Eliminate the net transfer of resources abroad through the servicing of the foreign debt for as long as there is deterioration of the terms of trade and, once such a deterioration is reversed, limit that transfer to 10 percent of export earnings. Annual transfer will then be cut down by $800 million.

The Socialist Party Economic Commission also proposes that savings made possible in the external sector by the oil price deline, the dollar devaluation, and the lowering of interest rates be channeled into productive activities; that the tax code be reformed; and that fiscal transfers to the financial sector be stopped.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE -- The National Institute of Statistics (INE) has reported that the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 1986 averaged 11.8 percent while that of the period December 1985-February 1986 reached 12 percent. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 May 86 p A8 PY]

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE NEAR U.S. COMPANIES IN BOGOTA

PA121736 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 12 May (AFP) -- The police in bogota have reported that two bombs exploded near the U.S. Intercor and Coca Cola companies. The two bombs went off early Monday morning. According to the police, there were no victims in either incident, but the explosions caused considerable damage. A radio station in Bogota announced that it received a telephone call from a man who claimed responsibility for the attacks on behalf of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, which includes the M-19.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST NEW U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAW

PA092247 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 May 86 p 15C

[Text] Columbian Economic Development Minister Gustavo Castro Guerrero said yesterday that Colombia will present a formal complaint to GATT to deter the United States from applying the new agricultural law because this law includes "subversive" aspects against Latin American farmers. Approved by the U.S. Congress recently, the new law includes protectionist measures for U.S. production. These measures will take Latin American products out of the U.S. market, which has been the most important customer for these products.

By way of example, Castro Guerrero mentioned that "the loan rate that the new law establishes for cotton in 1986 is $0.55 per pound, while the international price is $0.38." In addition, he asked: "Who can be competitive with those terms?" He added: "What is more subversive: the guerrilla activities that we are now suffering or the lowering of peasants' or farmers' income by one-fourth or one-fifth?" The minister continued: "This treatment is unfair. Therefore, we will present a formal protest to GATT because if industrialized countries continue to subsidize their exports in this way, our nations have a very rough time ahead."

According to the minister, it is impossible to cope with these protectionist measures, particularly if all Latin American nations continue to experience great difficulty in maintaining revenue levels to make up for their expenses. To raise disbursements through subsidies to make the region's exports more competitive than those of the United States would spoil economic adjustment programs oriented to seek a balance between the economy's external and domestic sectors, would reverse new negotiations with international creditors, and would spoil obligations to the IMF.

To the extent that Latin Americans cannot sell their products in the United States -- which has been one of Latin America's best customers -- they will experience problems with the revenues used to pay their foreign debts. The effect of the U.S. agricultural law could be so severe that Minister Castro Guerrero was prompted to file a complaint at the GATT. He reported this during an interview with Jorge Tellez of the CIEP press agency. The interview was transmitted by COLPRENSA press agency yesterday.

The minister also said he hopes that next week Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Colombia will sign a protocol amending the Cartagena accord. This amendment would lift commercial restrictions and pave the way for effective subregional integration. He predicted that, if the amendment is not signed, the accord will enter another of the bad crises that have weakened it.

TERRITORIAL INCIDENT WITH VENEZUELA SOLVED

PA091446 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- An incident between a Colombian boat and Venezuelan jet fighter has been resolved through diplomatic means. The Army's calmness and firmness were responsible for Colombia's sovereign control over its territorial waters being maintained. CARACOL confirmed that the Colombian boat was patrolling Colombian waters in the Caribbean Sea when the Venezuelan airplane asked it to withdraw from alleged Venezuelan waters. Th commander of the Colombian boat firmly rejected this and warned the airplane that it was in Colombian air space. In response to this situation, two military airplanes approached the jet fighter to force the boat to withdraw, but in the end it was proven that the boat was in Colombian waters. [sentence as heard]

POLICE CHIEF ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN MANPOWER

PA120449 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- National Police Director General Victor Alberto Delgado announced today that his institution is making reparations to increase its manpower with the addition of 10,000 men who will reinforce police forces throughout the country. Delgado said that the various police training centers [words indistinct] train the new policemen, who will be assigned to such departments as Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Cauca, Narino, Atlantic, and Magdalena, as well as to the eastern plains.

LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE PARTY OFFICES ATTACKED

PA101919 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Monteria -- Spokesmen for the Liberal and Conservative Parties have reported that two bomb attacks were perpetrated today against their parties' political offices in this city. Credit for the terrorist attacks, which hurt no one but caused substantial damage, was claimed by the leftist guerrillas of the national Liberation Army. The explosives were placed on the tile roofs of the buildings where the provincial boards of the parties operate, said Lieutenant Colonel (Rafael Jimenez), commander of the Cordoba police.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON ACTIONS AGAINST SUBVERSION

PA121527 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] In a six-page document, Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez criticized illegal excesses which he attributed to individual actions not involving the Armed Forces. Jimenez Gomez added that due to justified fear, no one wants to collaborate with the authorities, which makes investigations in the country increasingly difficult. Jimenez said that he has no doubts concerning the honesty of the military and police commanders. He said that the subversive movements are increasingly and visibly losing prestige because citizens are tired of mistaken methods of struggle aimed at achieving changes we all want, but which can be accomplished without destroying ourselves.

Jimenez Gomez stressed that a few policemen in Cali and a captain in Cucuta will have to answer individually for cases of torture and disappearances. He warned of the new actions carried out by the so-called MAS [Death to Kidnappers] in Santander. He said that more efficient control should be exercised over the rural patrols performed by nonuniformed soldiers and policemen in vehicles bearing no license plates as part of the methods used in intelligence and counterintelligence activities. Jimenez Gomez asked the community and social institutions to support the Armed Forces, which apparently have been left alone in the struggle against subversion.

SECURITY STATISTICS ON REBEL, TROOP CASUALTIES

PA091716 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] An impressive quota of blood has been given by the military forces and the National Police since the peace agreement signed between the guerrillas and te government of President Belisario Betancur went into effect. It has been officially reported that 2,234 were killed during that period. Official statistics from the state security organizations show that from 28 May 1984 until now, 477 members of the Armed Forces have lost their lives and 803 others were wounded during violent clashes with the guerrillas. Peasants have also taken the worst beating because 392 were murdered by leftist guerrillas and the criminal organizations that identify themselve as "death squads."

The statistics show that since the agreements for a truce, cease-fire, and national dialogue signed by the self-styled "FARC," the "M-19," the "Popular Liberation Army" (EPL), and the "Workers Self-Defense" (ADO) went into effect on 28 May and 24 August 1984, the police lost 287 members and the National Army 190. During the same period, 392 peasants became victims of the actions of rebel movements after being accused of being informers of the military forces and the national Police. Dozens of peasants have been killed by death squads, particularly in the Magdalena Medio area.

The security agencies statistics also show that in 23 months and 8 days, 565 members of the police and 238 members of the National Army, including officers, noncommissioned officers, agents, and soldiers, were wounded in armed clashes with the guerrillas who signed the peace agreements, and the Castroite "National Liberation Army" (ELN) which did not sign the truce despite the fact that three of its detachments joined the peace policy.

In the guerrilla ranks, 1,191 individuals have lost their lives in armed clashes, combats, and ambushes staged against public forces. In August 1985, the highest number of rebels killed in combat reached 188, and most of them were members of the M-19.

A similar number was wounded, most of them taken to the mountains by their companeros. In addition, Colombia was shaken by the "Tacueyo killing" in Cauca in late November, and in early December 1985 an internal "purge" was started within the self-styled "Ricardo Franco" front, a dissident wing of the communist FARC. A total of 174 of its fighters were killed.

Accoróing to Jose Fedor Rey, alias "Javier Delgado," top leader of that illegal organization, the murdered guerrillas were members of security organizations. "They were infiltrators and we discovered them in time," he told newsmen at an impromptu news conference in the Cauca mountains.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CANDIDATE OUTLINES PROGRAM

PA100350 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 May 86 p 3

["Text" of speech made by Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, Conservative Party presidential candidate, on national television on 2 May]

[Excerpts] At present unemployment is at 14 percent. This is the major indicator of nondevelopment. One of its main causes is that Colombia has abandoned exports as if, apart from coffee, it had nothing else to offer the rest of the world. I believe it does have, and in abundance. It is precisely in this effort to increase exports that a great number of jobs will be created. My plan to convert the export sector into a great generator of economic growth is as follows: A flexible exchange policy, greater credit opportunites for exporters, a stable plan of tax incentives, and an adequate supply of raw material, equipment, and machinery.

The group of development measures will make the economy grow by 6.2 percent a year during my term in office. To offer less is to resign ourselves to nondevelopment. This will create 380,000 jobs the first year and 500,000 jobs a year during the remaining period; in other words, a total of nearly 2 million jobs during my term, distributed in this way: 620,000 jobs in business, 430,000 in farming, 270,000 in personal and domestic services, 80,000 in transportation and 55,000 in the food industry. In Colombia, taxes are not payable; that is why everyone evades them. The exception are employees who have their taxes withdrawn and retained at the source. The country's entire tax system was poorly designed. In the absurd 1974 reform, the government proceeded to penalize savings, doing the opposite of what all civilized countries do. Since investment derives from savings, there are no new factories, no new businesses, no new farming developments, and consequently, no new jobs.

My policy is designed to ensure that peasants make money, so that to sow the fields will never again fail to be good business. For farming to be good business, it becomes necessary for the 200 machinery depots that I have proposed to become operational, giving the Colombian municipalities, for the first time, the possibility of having 300,000 bulldozer-hours a year, 300,000 backhoe-hours a year, and 600,000 dump truck-hours a year, in order to change the face of the country. Handled by the community, this means opening the necessary roads to take their products to the marketing centers, and building rural aqueducts, irrigation channels, and sports fields, that will allow the peasants to have in the country everything they come to seek in the city. Another reason for increases in the cost of living is the periodic increase in fuel prices. I have promised that during my government I will freeze the price of gasoline for at least 3 years. This is now possible, as Colombia has stopped importing oil and now produces a surplus.

I will seek to eliminate the discrimination in wages and job stability that affects women today. Equal work for equal pay should apply to men and women. In addition, it is unacceptable that they should be doubly burdened with obligations and fewer labor rights when forced to take a job without giving up their family obligations. I am convinced that Colombian women should know my position clearly regarding a topic that affects them directly: divorce. I have carefully examined the social situation and the problems which present themselves within the present system. In accordance with the church's stance in this area in other Catholic countries, I shall propose during my term in office that civil marriage be mandatory, and that it thus have all the corresponding legal attributes including the right to divorce, which exist today.

STROESSNER ANNOUNCES PLANS TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

PY121224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2318 GMT 11 May 86

[By Jorge Matiz Fernandez]

[Text] Curitiba (Brazil) 11 May (EFE) -- Paraguayan President General Alfredo Stroessner today announced in Curitiba that "if the Colorado Party so decides and if I am in good health I will again run for president of my country." This statement was made by Gen Stroessner in a written report he sent to local reporters, who had asked for an interview with the Paraguayan president, who has been in Curitiba, southern Brazil, since last Friday.

The answers to the reporters' questions were delivered to the press today by Justus Almada Paraguayan consul in the city of Paranagua.

Stroessner guaranteed that he will complete his fifth presidential term in 1988, thus ruling out resignation from his post, and confirmed that over the next few months he will travel to the FRG "to visit some relatives." Responding to some questions about his health and the connection between his health and his trip to the FRG, where he will reportedly undergo medical tests, Stroessner said: "As far as I know, I am not ill."

Concerning recent demonstrations in Asuncion, in which numerous people were injured and detained, the Paraguayan president said that "every democratic country is facing this type of situation because it is difficult to make everyone happy."

Stroessner blamed the recent violence on the "initiatives of professional politicians," stating that "where there is an opening there are also dark hands and attitudes, especially in Paraguay, a country well-known throughout the world for its anticommunist stance." Gen Alfredo Stroessner added that "the communists are responsible for internal commotion in many countries, including Brazil, where the confusion started when the Communist Party was given liberty."

Gen Stroessner admitted the existence of "large-scale repression" in Paraguay, explaining that "violence to calm the people is justified whenever other steps are not effective."

Stroessner considered stable the relationship with the Catholic Church, which in the recent weeks has turned into the sector most critical of the government. He said that "the Paraguayan Constitution provides for the church-state relationship and the Asuncion bishop is a full member of the Council of State."

Stroessner also discussed the crisis within the ruling Colorado Party, stating that this is "a domestic problem," predicting that "the two groups will merge," after admitting the existence of a dissident popular movement.

In his written report, the Paraguayan president said that "it looks like there is a division." In Gen Stroessner's opinion, Paragupay enjoys full democracy and a "sign of this is the fact that elections were held and two opposition parties won seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate." Storessner said that "we cannot be regarded as a dictatorship just because we have a military government. There are many civilian dictatorships in the world."

The Paraguayan president downplayed the importance of incidents involving a group of youths at the Curitiba airport, who voiced opposition to his visit to Brazil when he arrived in Curitiba on Friday.

Stroessner was invited to Curitiba for the Parana gubernatorial inauguration. Parana State borders on Paraguay. Stroessner was to return to Asuncion the same day. The Paraguayan president, however, decided to stay until today in a private home in the town of Guaratuba, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Government Denies Report

PY121813 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo 1530 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] We have a communique released by the Presidential Under Secretariat of Information and Culture. The communique says:

In view of the false information transmitted by EFE from Curitiba regarding alleged statements by President Alfredo Stroessner concerning his decision or wilingness to seek a re-election fro the 1983-1993 constitutional term, the Presidential Under Secretriat of Information and Culture categorically and strongly denies such statements.

It is emphatically pointed out that the president did not meet with any correspondents of press agencies or with any journalists of any nationality, or that he received any questionaire. Therefore he could not have answered one. The president spends his time and effort governing within the law. Therefore, any speculation has no basis and is, as in this case, a further demonstration of the bad faith of some sectors commited to uselessly insulting the country and its officials. Signed: Anibal Fernandez.

INTERIOR MINISTER BANS OPPOSITION RALLY

PY122221 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 86 p 10

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro this morning confirmed to ULTIMA HORA that the National Accord rally scheduled for 14 May in Plaza Italia "has not been and will not be authorized by the government."

Asked about the reasons for the official decision, the interior minister emphasized that "the national government has thoroughly reviewed the possibility of authorizing the rally. However, it will not be authorized because the reasons for holding the rally have changed, and the object of the rally is no longer to mark independence day, but to make demands for students, nurses and so called parties that are nothing but irregular parties. Therefore, this meeting wil not be authorized"

When Dr Montanaro was told that the National Accord hasd issued a communique stating that the scheduled rally would be held anyway, the interior minister said: "Well we will see who is stronger, and whether they hold the rally without authorization or we prevent them from holding the banned rally."

The interior minister held a meeting this morning at government house with the president of the Republic, General Alfredo Stroessner. It is believed that these issues were thoroughly discussed between the head of state and the interior minister.

Dr Montanaro emphasized that the government was initially wiling to permit the opposition rally in Plaza Italia to celebrate the independence which was achieved in May 1811. However, the call made by students, trade union organizations and peasants to gather in Plaza Italia has received a flat and categorical prohibiton.

PATRIA ON NATIONAL ACCORD - U.S. ENVOY MEETING

PY122250 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 May 86 p 24

["Big Commentary" by Poncho Pyta: "The Accord"]

[Text] In the tradition of the turncoats who prefer to discuss with foreigners questions that exclusively concern Paraguayans, the representatives of the National Accord have once again visited the U.S. ambassador. What could the National Accord representatives have requested from the distinguished diplomatic representative? We have the right to wonder, both as Paraguayans and as old observers of how our countrymen of the opposition behave. They might even have asked the Reagan government for money in order to "change" a situation that they cannot change through the ballot box.

Could they have requested the direct intervention of the "Marines?" Perhaps they sought the intervention of some secret U.S. organization, who knows. Nevertheless, the episode shows the make up of our adversaries. While on one hand, our most recalcitrant opponents, many of whom do not even belong to a political party, are asking through the church, for a "national" dialogue, among Paraguayans of course, on the other hand, they continue to visit foreign embassies to ask for something else, because they must be asking for something. Certainly, they would not go there to discuss flowers or talk about the weather, or the success of the Reagan operation against Al-Qadhdhafi, the mad dog. The conversation must revolve around something else no doubt. However, this is not at all bad, because through those visits, the distinguished diplomat, a man of experience and an acute observer, will be able to see that the National Accord is nothing solid, that it represents nothing in Paraguay, and that it cannot be a political alternative as its representatives pretend.

The question of the National Accord being apolitical alternative deserves a small comment: Their representatives keep yearning for a "transition government" in which they would participate and from which the Colorado Party majority and the Armed Forces -- which will however have their say at the proper time -- will be left out. We leave it up to the reader's imaginaton to guess what the representatives of the National Accord may have asked of their host. Meantime, we can laugh to our heart's content, because the advocates of the National Dialogue among Paraguayans are continuing to visit foreign embassies, asking who knows what. What a shame!

WORKERS MOVEMENT LEADER YEGROS RELEASED

PY092138 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 9

[Excerpt] Adriano Yegros, member of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR), was released at noon today. Yegros was arrested during a demonstration staged by the Workers Interunion Movement (MIT), after a May Day mass at the Cristo Rey Church.

SALVADOR'S DUARTE: U.S. 'CAN DEFEND ITSELF'

PY130307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 May (EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte rejected here today the accusation that he is a defender of the United States. He categorically stated that "this is a charge that has been made against me, but it is not true. I defend my people, but not the United States. It can defend itself."

After a private 1-hour meeting with Alfonso Barrantes, the mayor of Lima and president of the United Left, Duarte also stated that he was aware of the social feeling of the world's left. Barrantes stated that the solution to El Salvador's internal problems must be negotiated and that he approved of the Peruvian Government's offer to mediate between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas, which President Duarte has accepted.

CUBAN FISHING INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES

PY121746 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] A field hospital worth over $500,000 and donated by the Cuban Government was received in Lima this morning. The hospital, to be used to help the victims of an earthquake in Cusco, has 100 beds and all the necessary medical equipment. The hospital will be sent to Cusco tomorrow. In the meantime, a Cuban technical delegation headed by Cuban Fishing Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo also arrived today. The delegation will provide technical assistance in the areas of fisheries, health, agriculture, and industrialization of waste pulp. Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro and the Peruvian health and fisheries ministers received the delegation at the airport.

GARCIA VIEWS SUBVERSION, IMF, NICARAGUA

PM121321 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 86 p 7

[Interview with President Alan Garcia by Marcel Niedergang in Lima; date not given]

[Text] Lima -- "Peru is not Lebanon..." President Alan Garcia, a social democrat, who has been in power since July 1985, protested. He emphatically rejected the comparisons sometimes made in other countries which he regards as "entirely wrong." He said sarcastically: "Two special correspondents from big North American newspapers arrived in Lima with bulletproof vests, are convinced that there was street fighting in the capital. Each was able to see that that was not true..."

That is probably so. But of all the major problems the Peruvian Government is now facing, one of the most worrisome is still the challenge which the Shining Path has been mounting for 6 years now. There is no indication that the most fanatical and mysterious subversive movement on the continent is losing ground Quite the reverse. And the president admitted that he sees no short-term solution.

"Subversion," he said, "will probably continue to be a crucial and very worrisome issue. It is a historical problem. It is not just a police matter. Historical problems cannot be solved in a few months. We are not facing a small armed group in uniform which we could readily identify and localize. We are facing a structure of violence which has spread throughout many regions in the country. The terrorist action groups do not always have relations with each other. They do not necessarily belong to the Shining Path. Nonetheless the response of the forces of order must be continued, but without going to extremes and while respecting human rights. From this viewpoint we have shown that this is possible.

[Niedergang] Do you not hope to end the subversion during your term of office?

[Garcia] What we can do and are doing is to tackle the underlying causes which encourage and fuel violence. This means combating poverty and disillusion among some sections of the people. It means condemning the vindication or glorification of violence. It means using public funds to help the poorest people, the unemployed urban masses, and the forgotten fringe peasant communities. We have done more for the Ayacucho region in 8 months than any other government before us. But the more we reduce the audience of those who advocate subversion, the more brutal and sensationalist their actions will be. This has been seen in places other than Peru, in Europe and even in France. We must prepare for a war of attrition, but without losing patience and without falling into the spiral of brutality.

[Niedergang] Some people are already talking of an alternative between Shining Path or the military.

[Garcia] This is an overdramatic view which only leaves a disastrous choice between general chaos caused by totalitarian violence and an equally totalitarian fascist dictatorship. Of course, I completely reject this. A whole network of local and community organizations have been formed in this country, a whole democratic network which cannot be easily destroyed by a left-wing "Pol Pot style" dictatorship or by a right-wing fascist dictatorship.

[Niedergang] People on the left sometimes accuse you of failing to introduce the promised structural reforms.

[Garcia] Those who say that are wrong. The reforms have begun. We are mobilizing social forces which had never previously been mobilized and which are now participating in a fairer distribution of the national income. In this country the problem of change cannot be reduced to terms of ownership of the means of production. It is much more complex than that.

To those who demand the nationalization of all foreign interests, I reply that any society which claims to be revolutionary must have the realism to know how to handle foreign capital on favorable terms. Pessimists think that these conditions are never fulfilled. We think it is possible. And we think it is a way of helping our economy make progress. It is painful to see the pseudomaterialists fall into the worst kind of idealism by proclaiming that socialism now consists solely of controling the means of production. We believe in a well-planned state which puts private property after major social interests and which draws up a national plan. The structural change must take place in each Peruvian home...

[Niedergang] You have refused to negotiate with the IMF since July 1985, but in April you paid $30 million to that organization. Are you backing down?

[Garcia] Not at all. We never said that we would stop paying. Our view is that debtors and creditors share responsibility. The latter are guilty of injecting considerable sums in an irresponsible way without worrying too much about what use was made of it and also fixing increasingly high interest rates. The debtor countries are guilty of seeking credit which, in many cases in Latin America, was partly misappropriated. But this is an old debate. We no longer need to apportion blame. We are not saying that we do not owe anybody anything, because it is true that at least part of our debt is justified by good use of some credits. We are simply saying that we will pay according to what Peru can pay and maintain financial reserves which enable us to face changes in the world economic situation. The price of the raw materials we export -- oil, copper, and silver -- is dropping. We are seeing a gradual and constant deterioration in the terms of trade to our disadvantage. It would be fair to take account of this.

Moreover the IMF has two aspects. First it is an international monitor of the way in which the poor countries run their economies. From this viewpoint, the IMF's imperious recommendations have caused serious recession crises in our countries. We have said and we repeat that we do not accept this superintending role. We refuse to allow IMF missions to come and analyze our economic situation and then tell us what we ought to do. But the IMF is also an international bank. It is like any other bank. We owe it money. We have an accumulated debt of $150 million. We were asked to repay that debt in April. We replied that we would do what we could on the basis of our reserves, and we paid $30 million. We made a goodwill gesture but we did not change our principles.

[Niedergang] You threatened to break off relations with any power which attacked Nicaragua. Do you not feel rather isloated?

[Garcia] Threatening to break off relations with any great power which invaded Nicaragua or any other Latin American country is a question of morality. We cannot sit back and watch what happens to other peoples, simply being pleased to escape a possible threat to ourselves. It may be our turn tomorrow. Are we isolated? The whole history of Latin America is one of solitude and isolation for each of its peoples. That was the past. What I see now is a growing trend toward unity and joint stances on this continent.

GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH IMF DECISION

PY082344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP) -- Through Economy Minister Alva Castro, the Peruvian government has expressed satisfaction over the IMF's decision to extend the deadline for the payment of $110 million in arrears until 15 August, when the payment of 76 million in obligations will also come due. Referring to an IMF directorate meeting held in Washington yesterday to examine the Peruvian payment proposal, Minister Alva Castro said that the financial organization recognized Peru's sovereign right to determine its capacity to pay its foreign obligations and to carry out an emergency program to reactivate its economy without the supervision of the IMP. The minister, however, did not reveal details of the Peruvian proposal submitted to the IMF yesterday for the payment of the $186 million that will have to be paid on 15 August.

Alva Castro said that the IMF decision indicates that it has understood that it is dealing with a genuinely nationalist government which is willing to hold a dialogue and seek understanding, but not to yield to impositions. Regarding the attitude of understanding shown by the IMF, acting Peruvian President Luis Alberto Sanchez, said that it seems that the clouds hovering over our ability to meet foreign credit obligations are beginning idssipate.

Financial circles in Lima said today that the IMF decision givers the Peruvian Government breathing room to renegotiate with the Paris Club and the international banks its foreign debt of approximately $14 billion. Recently, Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein said that he intends to propose to the Paris Club creditors that the debt with them be refinanced over a period of 30 years with a 7-year grace period, at 2 percent annual interest rate. The international bankers' formula would allow a payback period of 25 years with a 5-year grace period at an annual interest rate of 3 percent.

Saberbein, who is also the head of the Foreign Debt Committee, said that the total Peruvian foreign debt amounts to $13.794 billion of which $1.117 billion are in short-term obligations, and $12.677 billion in medium- and long-term obligations. He also explained that the medium- and long-term obligations are broken down into a public debt of $10.510 billion, Central Reserve Bank debt of $825 million, and a private debt totalling $1.342 billion. The deputy economy minister also said that President Alan Garcia's decision to limit the amortization of the foreign debt to 10 percent of export earnings refers only to the public foreign debt, not to the private foreign debt.

Deputy Minister Saberbein then added that should the recovery of the Peruvian economy be boosted by higher international prices of raw materials and minerals, Peru could increase the percentage of export earnings applied to the amortization of its foreign debt, beginning on 28 July when the Garcia government completes its first year in power. On the other hand, the U.S. ambassador in Lima, David Jordan, said that the Peruvian program of payments submitted to the IMF opens new credit possibilities for Peru. At the Jorge Chaves International Airport, Ambassador Jordan welcomed James Michel, Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs, [title as received] who is making a 2-day official visit. Michel will hold talks with Peruvian Government officials on legal questions that have not been specified.

Ambassador Jordan said that his country's cooperation program with Peru is coming along smoothly, and added that the positive results of the industrialized countries meeting in Tokyo will in some benefit Latin American countries.

ENERGY MINISTER, MEXICAN COUNTERPART MEET

PA102357 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] In Caracas today, Alfredo del Mazzo Gonzales and Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, energy and mines ministers of Mexico and Venezuela, respectively, discussed the San Jose Pact of support for the Central American countries, which expires on 3 August. They will also speak today on the restructuring made necessary by the international oil crisis and its repercussions on both countries. It was said that this meeting is very important, as Venezuela is a member of the special OPEC commission in charge of requesting the help of non-OPEC members to reinstate former oil prices.

Del Mazzo Ends Visit

PA120422 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Alfredo Del Mazzo, Mexican energy, mines, and parastate industry secretary, today ended 2 days of talks with Venezuelan energy authorities. Del Mazzo met with his Venezuelan colleague Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, who is also OPEC president, and with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. Del Mazzo said that Mexico's intention is to seek the best understanding with OPEC regarding the reorganization of the international oil market. Although Mexico is not a member of OPEC, Del Mazzo said that we are willing tok cooperate to see the market recover.

Meanwhile, Hernandez Grisanti said that oil relations between Mexico and Venezuela are solid because of communications between the two countries.

TRINIDAD'S CHAMBERS MEETS PRESIDENT, MINISTERS

PA061527 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 86

[Report by Jose Moreno, Elsy Barroeta, and Carlos Fernandez]

[Text] The bilateral agreements between Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago were among the topics discussed during the meetings held with Prime Minister George Chambers as part of his activities during his official visit in our country.

Chambers had a tight agenda today, which included a meeting with former President Carlos Andres Perez and President of Congress Reinaldo Leandro Mora. He is now at the Foreign Ministry, attending a party offered by President Jaime Lusinchi.

[Begin recording] [Moreno] Prime Minister George Chambers arrived at the National Pantheon at 1000. He was welcomed by Interior Minister Octavio Lepage, who was accompanied by diplomatic representatives of Trinidad and Tobago. After receiving the honors given to high dignitaries, Prime Minister Chambers entered the National Pantheon where, accompanied by his retinue, he placed a floral wreath in fron of the sarcophagus holding the remains of Liberator Simon Bolivar. A document was read afterward, which was signed by George Chambers, Octavio Lepage, and by the ministers of external affairs, energy, industry and commerce of Trinidad and Tobago, as well as by the ambassadors of both countries. From the National Pantheon, Prime Minister Chambers we to the Miraflores Palace, where he met with President Jaime Lusinchi. Elsy Barroeta has the report.

[Barroeta] Following the ceremony at the National Pantheon, Prime Minister George Chambers arrived at the Miraflores Palace. He was met by Foreign Minister [Simon Alberto] Consalvi and by Governor [Carmelo] Lauria, who accompanied him to the presidential office, where the first meeting between the two leaders was held following Chambers' arrival last Saturday. Chambers was in Guyana over the weekend. There was no statement after the meeting; however, it is believed that the two government leaders discussed the oil market situation. Trinidad and Tobago, an oil-producing country with a production of approximately 200,000 barrels a day, recently bought an oil refinery from Texaco, and now the country is in a position to refine more oil than it produces. In this respect, it is believed that Trinidad and Tobago might be interested in purchasing Venezuelan crude in order to process it in its refinery.

In addition, there is also a fishing agreement between the two nations, which basically establishes the number of vessels allowed to fish off the coasts of the two countries.

Of course, other aspects probably discussed concerned expert advice and technological exchange in oil matters. In any event, there will be another meeting next Wednesday, during which the two presidents will sign a bilateral agreement. [end recording]

At the conclusion of the meeting, Prime Minister Chambers met with the energy and mines minister, with whom he discussed matters of common interest concerning the oil industry.

[Begin recording] [Fernandez] An important meeting was held at the Energy and Mines Ministry between Prime Minister George Chambers and Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti. Accompanied by their advisers, they analyzed the current situation in the international oil market, starting with a broad exposition by the Venezuelan energy and mines minister. Hernandez Grisanti outlined the prospects in the international oil market, as perceived by OPEC. He also mentioned the clear possibility of an agreement by which Trinidad and Tobago will send oil experts to our country for training and to share experiences. [end recording]

Declaration Signed

PA090430 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi and George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, today signed a joint declaration in which a series of agreements are established between the two countries. One of the agreements has to do with the oil industry. As we all know, Trinidad and Tobago oil production is approximately 200,000 barrels a day. In this respect, the two heads of state reiterated the need and urgency that oil exporting countries, whether members of OPEC or not, approve measures that can put an end to the current crisis affecting oil prices. Lusinchi and Chambers analyzed the cooperation efforts made in the oil industry sector and agreed to explore every adequate means to increase cooperation.

Another issue on which they reached agreements was the struggle against drug trafficking and consumption. In this respect they reiterated the two countries determination to struggle against drug trafficking and consumption.

President Lusinchi and Prime Minister Chambers expressed their satisfaction for the way the fisheries agreement between the two countries has developed.

After this meeting with President Lusinchi, Prime Minister Chambers returned to his country this afternoon.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE OFFERS CUSTOMS BENEFITS

PA121748 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The official newspaper today carries a decree approved by President Miguel de la Madrid which offers new customs benefits. In order to promote foreign trade within the framework of the program for a comprehensive promotion of exports, the Mexican Government has issued the following:

1. Enterprises that export priority goods, assembly plants, and firms under the program for temporary importation for exportation, that is the Pitex [Programa de Importacion Temporal para Exportacion] can handle their activities through customs brokers who will be exempted from taking the required test for 1 year.

2. Exporting companies are authorized to give single fiscal guarantees in order for them to reduce export costs.

3. These companies can perform their foreign trade operations from their own domiciles.

4. Exporting companies with 100-percent Mexican capital may obtain the customs clearance through a physical inspection without listing their merchandise.

5. Since 3 April, customs clearance facilities have been given to all enterprises affiliated with the Pitex program.

6. Customs brokers' fees will be increased through new regulations to be issued by President Miguel de la Madrid.

7. Exports are authorized through customs certificates for up to $5,000 without detriment to the fulfillment of the commitment to sell foreign exchange.

In conclusion, it was announced that taxes on small foreign trade enterprises will be reduced soon and that the paper work will be simplified.

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKING KINGPIN ARRESTED -- Felipe Maciel Espino, former cabinet maker and drug trafficking kingpin, has been arrested by the Federal Judicial Police in Chilapa following a 3-month investigation. According to the reports, he had a well-organized band of drug traffickers and a drug-processing laboratory in Tixtla. The federal agents seized 9 kg of opium which the traffickers were preparing to turn into heroin. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 May 86 pp 1, 3 PA]

AMBASSADORS FROM BURUNDI, IRELAND -- The ambassadors from Burundi and Ireland, Edouard Kadigiri and Patrick Machernan, respectively, have presented their credentials to Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz, Mexican deputy secretary of foreign relations. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 9 May 86 FL]

DELVALLE ON PLOTTERS; FDP REPRESSES REPORTERS

PA110304 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 May 86 p 1a

[Report by Flor Quintero]

[Text] While President Eric Arturo Delvalle asserted that "there are names and they will come out," Foreign Minister Abadia said, instead, that he had never mentioned a "list of plotters," but merely said that "we would later publish in full the official documents translated into Spanish, and that was done 24 or 48 hours later." The contradiction occurred yesterday at noon at a news conference held at the Panamanian Air Force [FAP] facilities, following the official Panamanian delegation's arrival from the protocol ceremonies of Oscar Arias Sanchez' inauguration in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Asked by LA PRENSA about the charge made by lieutenants of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama [FDP], accusing a group of Panamanians of plotting against the government and the homeland in collusion with foreign elements, Delvalle referred threateningly to "when the weight of the law falls on them...when treason is brought to an end in this country..."

Meanwhile, Elliott Abrams's arrival in Panama turned out to be unexpected for LA PRENSA, as this was the only news media that was not officially notified of this development or about President Delvalle's time of arrival. It is worth noting that when the reporters of Panama's free newspaper arrived at the FAP facilities, Lieutenant J. Terrientes, of the FDP, told them that "access to any Defense Forces facility was denied" to this newspaper "and asked its reporters to immediately abandon the air base." When this newspaper's newsmen refused to obey the military officer's order, Lt Terrientes pointed to a beige and brown Chevrolet station wagon and, still pointing to it with his finger, told our reporters to leave in it immediately. However, the timely intervention of newsman Mario Martinez Puente, secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama, kept the officer from resorting to force in evicting the LA PRENSA reporters from the area, thus enabling them to cover the developments.

PRD SOURCE SAYS 2 MINISTERS TO BE REPLACED

PA122119 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 12 May 86 p 1

[Text] A ranking member of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] has told EXTRA that President Eric Arturo Delvalle's cabinet will be reshuffled in the next few days. "Two ministers will be replaced. They will resign to engage in private business. Moreover, there will be a large-scale reorganization in an influential institution of the country" the source said.

The PRD informant chose to remain anonymous because of what happened to Legislator Raul Montenegro, whose information on the same subject was publicly refuted by presidency "spokesman" Guillermo Antonio Adames. Nevertheless, our sources said that what the legislator had said on that occasion was totally true. We learned unofficially that the resigning ministers would be Jorge Abadia and Roberto Velasquez.

CONTROVERSY DEVELOPS OVER MANFREDO CANAL COMMENTS

Assembly to Question Manfredo

PA130221 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Legislative Assembly this afternoon approved a motion to summon Fernando Manfredo Jr., deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, so he can explain his assertion that Panama is not preparing adequately to administer the canal in the year 2000. Manfredo today responded to severe questions posed by a Defense Forces security office in connection with his repeated assertions that our country is not preparing to administer the canal. Only 2 of 46 legislators expressed opposition to summoning Manfredo to the Legislative Assembly.

Military Telegram

PA121515 Panama City LAESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 May 86 p 1

["Official Telegram" sent to Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, by Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer of the Panamanian Defense Forces, in Panama City on 10 May]

[Text] Citizen Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal, Your office

We are concerned about your constant defeatist statements with regard to the security strategy for the year 2000. Are you a Zonian, a Helms-style North American, a beneficiary of the PX's, a hireling or someone appointed by a decree signed by President Reagan, or are you a Panamanian who is compromising the Torrijos-Carter Treaties? You are opening the way to the years 1997, 1998, 1999 so that Panama's professional capacity will be invalidated. I am speaking to you as a military professional and this worries me because in the order of operations that I signed on behalf of General Torrijos, you were someone who fulfilled the mission, this does not fit in with your attitude because you are going against the aspirations of the Panamanian people. [sentence as published]

With all respect,

Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer

Manfredo Responds

PA121949 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 May 86 pp 1, a-14

["Text" of note sent by Fernando Manfredo Jr., deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, in response to telegram from Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer of the Defense Forces; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Major Luis C. Samudio, security officer, Defense Forces of Panama

The content of your telegram has not surprised me. This kind of reaction in Panama was expected because of headlines in local newspapers on the statements I made to some newsmen who have interviewed me or on speeches I have made at organizations that have invited me.

I want to mention two things: in a recent speech I acknowledged the spirit of cooperation in Panama which has made it possible for the canal to function efficiently ever since the treaties were implemented. Part of my /SPEECH WAS PUBLISHED/ with the headline: /"MANFREDO PRAISES the UNITED STATES./ In statements to a foreign journalist I noted that Panama must begin planning now the actions to be implemented to take over the management, operation, and maintenance of the canal (I have never issued an opinion regarding the security strategy for the year 2000)...the headline for this statement in the local press was: "Manfredo: Panama Is Not Preparing for the Administration of the Canal."

Regarding the latter subject, it is true that I have repeatedly been making public statements to Panamanians -- which does not necessarily mean the ruling Government -- that the Canal is a complex operation; that is exists today in a strong competitive world; that the Canal is a fixed technology competing with dynamic technologies that are more efficient and cost effective; that in the year 2000 it is not the canal that will be transferred to Panama, the Canal has always been here, it is rather a complex system of laws and regultions in which the Canal functions, making it necessary to know sufficiently in advance who will be the Panamanian administrators; that the Canal is a financial risk, and is at the same time a source of opportunities; that the Canal employees need to know in enough time what the terms and working conditions will be when Panama takes over the administration of the Canal; and that today's customers have other alternatives to move their ships and goods, and would also want some security regarding the toll policy, navigation regulations, and the responsibilities in case of accidents.

I have insisted that our task is to learn how to maximize the benefits of the change anticipated in the treaties and at the same time, minimize the negative repercussions of those changes. I have also stated that we must start such a process now, looking to the future and seeking solutions to the problems and needs we see now, with the cooperation of all Panamanians and with a clear understanding of the alternatives and the implications for all of us.

It is not only a matter of moving forward, it is a matter of setting out on the right path so that the national objectives and desires of the people can be accomplished in the most efficient possible way. I feel very optimistic about the future and capability of the Panamanian people to face the challenge of the year 2000. However, such optimism should not lead us to the conclusion that all we need to do is to wait until that date comes.

I reiterate that my statements are directed to all Panamanians, equally, professionals, industrialists, peasants, workers, students, politicians -- whether they are from the opposition or from the government -- and to the official sectors, so that we all become aware of the complexity of the historic fact that represents for our country the hand over of its most important natural resource. They are not criticisms and are not directed at any sector in particular.

Panamanians from all generations have struggled so the canal can become ours. As General Torrijos said, the merits of this struggle are not the merits of a group or generation in particular. This has been a struggle of generations that has left behind mourning, pain, and tears.

You can be sure that I have never forgotten the serious responsibility I accepted since the moment I was appointed by General Torrijos to act as deputy administrator of the commission and to watch over the interests of Panama and the Panamanians.

Signed

Fernando Manfredo Jr

Deputy administrator, Panama Canal Commission

BANKING PROPOSALS SEEN AS DESTABILIZING

PA1221u8 Panama City EL SIGLO In Spanish 12 May 86

["Political Arena" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua: "The United States Wants To Sink Our Economy"]

[Text] There is an important factor which should not be overlooked regarding the current plot against Panama denounced by the lieutenants of our Defense Forces, which a few irresponsible individuals have tried to regard as trivial. This factor is the pressure that U.S. congressmen are exerting over the Panamanian banking community in an effort to have the banks send confidential information regarding their clients to U.S. authorities, ignoring the fact that a bill on the same subject has been set aside in the United States.

It is clear that the U.S. congressmen are aware of the effects that the elimination of banking secrecy would have in any financial system. However, what they do not want for their country they try to impose on others without any consideration whatsoever. The purpose is nothing else but to contribute to the country's destabilization, in order to discourage bank deposits, financial transactions, and investments in Panama. The objective is to escalate the economic chaos. To this, we must add the campaign launched by local business groups (CONEP [National Council of Private Enterprise], APEDE [Panamanian Association of Business Executives], Chamber of Commerce, etc.) together with treacherous actions from abroad.

Their arguments are always the same ones they voice in the United States and here in Panama. They repeat daily that there is no democracy in Panama; they complain about the participation of the Panamanian Defense Forces in the country's political life (what they would like to do is to downgrade the military men to second-class citizens); they link the military men to drug trafficking activities, laundering of money, and arms trafficking, without ever presenting any evidence to prove those charges; the same has occurred with Spadafora's abominable murder, by excluding the possibility that other sectors having enough reasons to kill him could have carried out the crime.

The treacherous individuals who seek U.S. intervention in Panama, who opposed Nicolas Ardito Barletta and shouted that his election was a fraud, are now the first ones to accuse the Defense Forces of pressuring him to resign, and together with Yankee congressmen and government officials are demanding an explanation in that respect. Meanwhile, here in Panama, everybody knows that Barletta's policy was so erratic that it only contributed to unify the entire country against his government, as he was considered a messenger and follower of the World Bank and IMF's mandates. There are other arguments used by the traitors that deserve special attention. We will discuss them tomorrow.

COSTA RICA

DEMOCRATIZATION PLAN FOR NICARAGUA PROPOSED

FL121224 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 10 May 86

[By Oscar Hidalgo]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 10 May (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has confirmed that his country unsuccessfully proposed to nine Latin American presidents that a schedule for the democratization of Nicaragua be approved. The proposal was made during the visit that Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay, Alan Garcia of Peru, Leon Febres of Ecuador, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Eric Arturo del Valle of Panama, Jose Azcona of Honduras, Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, and Vincicio Cerezo of Guatemala, made to San Jose.

In a brief visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he contacted personnel of that ministry, Madrigal Nieto explained that he had attempted to set up dealines and define measures of democratization for the Sandinist government. In contraposition to his proposal, a declaration was issued by the four Contadora Group countries and the Support Group countries that stressed the progress made in the Latin American position on the Central American crisis. It urged the signing of the Contadora peace document and called upon the governments not to support the region's irregular forces.

The existence of the draft with a schedule for democratization through elections and other acts had been revealed by the daily newspaper LA NACION, of San Jose, on 8 May, when Oscar Arias Sanchez was sworn in as president. The text was submitted to the consideration of the Latin American delegations. El Salvador and Honduras supported the proposal. The Contadora and Support Groups issued a pronouncement considered to be a significant advance in the regional pacification process. [sentence as received] When he was asked about the document proposed by Costa Rica, President Arias Sanchez said: It was never our intention that any declaration be signed.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS

PA081738 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The default in the payment of $110 million on the debt to foreign banks, which had been denounced by Luis Manuel Chacon, leader of the Social Christian Unity Party's legislative bloc, was confirmed by Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano Fait yesterday. The situation is chaotic, the official said, while admitting the delay in the payment of international obligations. He said that the delay in the disbursement of $80 million by the World Bank and the Agency for International Development, AID, reduced the government's ability to pay and caused a delay in the payments against the debt to the banks. Lizano added that the failure to receive these resources from abroad resulted in a scarcity of foreign exchange that was not only detrimental to Costa Rican importers, but led to the delay in meeting the international obligations.

The official said that the situation is not worrisome to the government and does not mean a return to 1981, when Costa Rica completely defaulted on its foreign debt payments. He said that negotiations have been opened with creditors for them to grant a 1-month extension on these payments and that, for their part, the institutions have suggested that negotiations be held with the AID and the World Bank for them to disburse the $80 million and thus to meet the payments on the foreign debt on time.

The president of the Central Bank asked the banks of the national banking system and the private banks to withdraw the deposits they have abroad, particularly in the United States, to keep Costa Rican assets from being eventually frozen because of the delay in meeting the payments on our international obligations. Finally, Lizano said that the administration of President-elect Oscar Arias hopes to reach an agreement with the World Bank and the AID to be able to service the foreign debt in June after decisions are adopted regarding the adjustment of the surtaxes on imports, the deficit of the National Production Council, and employment in the public sector.

BOLIVIAN VICE PRESIDENT ON DEBT RESTRUCTURING

PA122142 Panama City ACAN In Spanish 1718 GMT 10 May 86

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Bolivian Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon has said that a direct relationship between the payment of the foreign debt and the behavior of the international prices of export products must be established. The Bolivian politician, who yesterday attended the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, here, told ACAN-EFE today that "the capacity of payment of our countries" depends on the behavior of international prices.

Garret Ayllon, who is also the president of the Andean Parliament, believes that Latin America should "establish new rules for the game" with creditor countries, taking into account the prices of export products at the time the debt was contracted. Furthermore, he favors revision of the conditions of payment of the foreign debt, in view of the decreased export earnings.

He predicted: "The foreign debt problem will explode today or tomorrow, and lead to overdue structural and social changes. However, this should not be done through violence; it should be through a deep reform of the world economic structures." He added: "No one can ignore the fact that the foreign debt is becoming day by day the most dynamic factor of change in the world economic order." Unless the mechanisms of power in the world do not modify "the rules of the game, the system will be dragged to a financial disaster."

Garret Ayllon said that in separate meetings with U.S. Vice President George Bush and with Costa Rican Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo, as well as with Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero and Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, he had expressed this position on behalf of the Bolivian Government. The vice president stated he had told Bush that Bolivia "absolutely" needs the necessary understanding for the payment of the foreign debt and strong international support to complement the restrictive economic measures his government, headed by Victor Paz Estenssro, has been implementing.

Otherwise, Bolivia "would find itself in a situation of economic unbalance which could end up in a political and social crisis at any moment." He believes that this situation is due to the dramatic drop in the prices of export minerals (aluminum, silver, and gold, among others) and to the 15,000 percent inflation they inherited in August 1985, a rate without precedent anywhere.

ITALY OFFERS TO INCREASE LEVEL OF COOPERATION

AU101537 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) San Jose, May 9 -- An Italian offer to boost its cooperation with the Central American nation, Costa Rica, was welcomed here when Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Susanna Agnelli, attended the inauguration of new president, Oscar Arias Sanchez, representing the Italian Government, Agnelli told ANSA Friday. "Relations between Italy and Costa Rica are excellent, and this was an occasion to confirm and repeat that they can be further developed", she explained.

Senator Agnelli handed Arias a letter from Prime Minister Bettino Craxi explaining that he would have attended the inauguration if it had not coincided with the seven-nation summit in Tokyo. In recent years, Italian aid to Costa Rica has been hiked to the point that it is now the Central American state's second supplier of aid after the United States. Agnelli described the Latin American summit held on the fringe of the inauguration as an "historic fact, one of the most important in recent times, from which it will also be possible to check out if the efforts made by the Contadora Group to bring peace to Central America will have a positive outcome."

ARIAS DENIES POLITICAL ASYLUM TO MARCOS

PA130215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The petition for political asylum of former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has been denied by President Oscar Arias Sanchez. According to a brief report by the president's brother, Rodrigo Arias, minister of the Presidency, the petition was submitted through unofficial channels during the Monge administration. The president's decision to deny Marcos' political asylsum request was based on the fact that it was not in the best interest of the country, Rodrigo Arias explained, while refusing to give further details on the mechanisms used to make the asylum request.

EL SALVADOR

UNTS TABLES STRIKE PLANS, PETITIONS CASTILLO

PA122217 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 86

[Report by Francisco (Espinoza)]

[Text] The National Unity of Salvadoran Workers, UNTS, has suspended the strike called for the first half of May, stating that acting President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount may provide solutions and understanding. On the strike, UNTS leader (Guillermo Rojas) stated the following:

[Begin recording] [Rojas] The UNTS decided to temporarily call off the strike called for this week. Also, it has sent a letter containing the workers' demands to Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount.

In this letter, the UNTS asked him for a meeting in order to discuss and get a response to our demands. The decision to call off the second strike is part of the proof that the UNTS is not bent on destabilizing the government. Instead the UNTS wants the government to solve and truly pay attention to the problems of the workers and the people in general. The decision also a constitutes gesture of goodwill on the part of the UNTS. Hopefully, the Christian Democratic government will respond in kind, particularly now when Presient Jose Napoleon Duarte is on a tour of several South American countries affirming that there is a democratic process in El Salvador which allows the participation of workers and satisfies their demands.

[Espinoza] Isn't the fact that you called off the strike related to the [transportation] stoppage ordered by the guerillas?

[Rojas] The decision is totally the UNTS'. It was rigorously and carefully weighed. As the news release stated, the strike was called off in hopes of finding a better way to discuss the situation. Therefore, we felt that the transportation stoppage, which is apparently taking place, did not force us to suspend the strike. The stoppage might have hampered our strike. However, it is not true that the strike has been definitively called off because of that stoppage.

[Espinoza] Then why are you now writing to the acting president?

[Rojas] The first thing that one must keep in mind is that twe had never requested a meeting with him. At this time we are asking for a meeting. We did not think it would be logical to go on a strike that could prove bigger than the previous one just as he took over President Duarte's duties, because we have not had the opportunity to meet directly with him. For that reason, we felt that now that we have requested a meeting with acting Presidnet Castillo Claramount, perhpas he will meet with us before we start pressuring him with a strike.

[Espinoza] What would happen if Acting President Castillo Claramount decides in your favor, and then President Duarte reverses that decision?

[Rojas] That would be strictly their problem. It would be a problem if, say, the acting president were to say that he would lower fuel prices, and PResident Duarte said I will not allow it. That would be their own political problem within their government. [end recording]

The UNTS added that they will continue staggered strikes, so that the work stoppage wil take place during the second half of May.

ARMY INCREASES HIGHWAY PATROLS; CITES TERRORISM

PA130125 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 My 86 pp 3, 38

[Text] Troops have been deployed along many highways to guarantee free circulation of vehicles in general. The Salvadoran Army conducts permanent air and land patrolling operations. In the face of new threats against transportation, the patrolling has increased. Spokesmen for the Armed Forces High Command have stated that the Army will counter the FMLN-FDR terrorist actions. It asks all drivers and passengers to have confidence.

FMLN subversive groups periodically begin these actions to keep the citizenry alarmed, these spokesmen said. They said that the terrorists have nothing to gain with these sorts of pressure, which are aimed at disturbing the Salvadoran people, although the FMLN propaganda may say otherwise.

To date, subversive groups have affected land transportation, leaving small businessmen without their vehicles. This leads to price increases. In a strictly military sense, the FMLN-FDR subversives have nothing to do. For that reason, they are engaging in destructive actions so as to have a propaganda impact abroad, the military spokesmen said. To date, the FMLN-FDR have ordered four road boycotts which have had a diminishing impact, according to the government's criteria. The decrease is caused by stepped-up military vigilance and patrolling. On four occassions this year, the FMLN -FDR extremists have boycotted transporation. Terrorist attacks will be very limited because there will be patrolling in the entire country, the spokesmen for the Armed Forces High Command said.

NEW ORGANIZATION THREATENS ANIS MEMBERS

PA110440 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 9 May 86 p 7

[Text] The new directorate members of the National Association of Salvadoran Indians, ANIS, reported that they have been threatened by a new organization, called "The Commission of the 200 Well-Sharpened Machetes" [La Comision de los 200 Machetes Bien Afilados] ANIS Directorate Board representatives revealed that communiques were sent to their headquartes in an attempt to cow the ANIS members who are members of the UNOC [National Union of Christian Workers].

The communiques issued by "The Commission of the 200 Well-Sharpened Machetes" say the ANIS leaders are traitors and have betrayed the homeland. They also issue direct threats, which say they will apply the talion law, the principle of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, against the traitors. The ANIS, according to its members, has been divided by the creation of a political party which has managed to install a directorate board that is considered illegal. The directorate board is presided over by Jose Moises Castillo, and is supported by (Adriano Esquino Lisco), the chieftain for line, and the National Unity of Salvadoran Workers, UNTS.

EL DIA INTERVIEWS FDR-FMLN'S HECTOR OQULELI

PA070402 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 May 86 p 15

[By Patricia Esquenazi]

[Text] The meeting in Lima between members of the Salvadoran opposition and Christian Democratic leaders who hold offices in Jose Napoleon Duarte's government was neither positive nor negative. In an interview with EL DIA, Hector Oqueli, FDR-FMLN representative in Mexico, said this meeting was in no way a continuation of the dialogue but a meeting to explore the possibilities of renewing it. However, no specfic results were achieved.

In a communique released on Wednesday by the FDR-FMLN it was stated that the meeting was sponsored by the president of Peru, the Social Democrat Alan Garcia. Present at the meeting were Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli, leaders of the Salvadoran opposition; and Julio Rey Prendes, Salvadoran culture and communications minister and leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats.

Hector Oqueli spoke in detail of the day in which the meeting was held and expressed his doubts for the way the news of the meeting leaked out. In the beginning this meeting was to be absolutely secret.

"I feel that it is necessary to make some clarifications. First this was not a meeting between representatives of the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran Government, but a meeting between members of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and members of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Social Christian People's Movement (MPSC). The MNR and the MPSC are two of the organizations that form the FDR, the organization that has formed an alliance with the FMLN. Therefore, this was not an official meeting such as the ones held in La Palma and Ayagualo on 15 October 1984 and 30 November 1984. Also, this meeting was to be secret. We were very surprised when the news spread, and especially surprised when we saw photographers waiting for us when we arrived at the President Alan Garcia's home. We were surprised by the fact that the news of the meeting leaked out and this could not only mean that someone wanted to get credit for the meeting, or for participation in the meeting, or this could be a publicity stunt on the part of those who want the Salvadoran Government to appear willing to continue with a dialogue that the government itself froze on 30 November 1984. Since then, we have made several proposals to resume the dialogue, however, the Salvadoran Government has always given us a negative answer. We feel it is necessary to stress these two issues in view of the fact that we had planned a meeting to discuss the possibility of resuming the process of dialogue and negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the FDR-FMLN," Oqueli explained.

Oqueli continued to say that in an attempt to respond to the wishes of the Salvadoran people and the international community, "we began our efforts. In November 1984 we began our negotiations with President Alan Garcia. We spoke to him of the possibilities of a meeting to discuss ways to reopen the dialogue."

Expanding on this matter, Oqueli said in March 1986 the PDC responded affirmatively to the negotiations undertaken by the FDR-FMLN with the Peruvian president. The meeting was not intended to achieve the continuity of the dialogue but rather, to replace this attempt with an informal meeting between the PDC and the representatives of the political parties that form the FDR.

Oqueli reiterated that "our position has always been not to avoid the dialogue. In this sense, we wanted to talk over these possibilities with the governments, the international community, and even the political forces that participate within the Salvadoran Government, that is, the PDC."

While it is true that a meeting was held between Julio Rey Prendes and Roberto Viera, Salvadoran minister and deputy minister of culture and communications -- both leaders of the PDC -- on the one hand, and Ruben Zamora and Hector Oqueli, on the other, and although the meeting itself became a public issue, the details of it cannot be released. It is important to stress that the initial negotiations to hold this meeting, and holding the meeting itself, were aided at resuming the dialogue between the parties in conflict.

"But, I repeat," Oqueli insisted, "the Salvadoran Government has always hindered this possbility and I personally would not like anyone to think that this was the third meeting or that the dialogue is continuing because the Salvadoran Government's policy has been to freeze and store the process. On the other hand, the meeting could well be interpreted as an exercise in public relations -- and this is why we are concerned about the leak of the meeting -- in view of the trip that Duarte is planning to the four countries that form the Contradora Group. We do not want anyone to think or say that the dialogue has been resumed because this is not true. The dialogue continues to be frozen on the part of the Salvadoran Government. Also, we do not want this to be used as a pretext or excuse to avoid the real dialogue and the political negotiations of the conflict that El Salvador is currently experiencing."

Regarding the excuses that Jose Napoleon Duarte is making to justify his negative position toward the resumption of the negotiations between the government and the opposition and the fact that a solution should be reached during the third round of talks, Oqueli has his own interpretration. "We interpret this position as a refusal to talk and also as a very special way of interpreting his dialogue which can only be described as a dialogue-surrender. We see the dialogue as a negotiation aimed at ending the war in our country. This is a truth that cannot be denied. You cannot cover up the sun with your 10 fingers. Therefore, we understand that the dialogue must lead to a negotiation of the armed conflict going on in El Salvador and under no circumstances must it be interpreted as a dialogue-surrender, which is what Jose Napoleon Duarte has proposed."

The absence of a direct contact between Duarte's government and the opposition made up by the FDR-FMLN, turns the Latin American continent into a big stage which is necessarily used by the leaders of the Salvadoran insurgency. "Our position regarding the dialogue and the fact that it must be held in the country is, and continues to be, logical because it is a Salvadoran conflict that must be resolved by the Salvadoran people. The dialogue must, therefore, be held in Salvadoran territory. We are not trying to negotiate behind the people's backs. We believe that the parties in conflict should not be prevented from discussing the problem in the area where the problem is being lived, in the theater of operation itself. Of course due to the circumstances, we cannot discard the possibility of talks outside our national territory. This also shows the concern that the international community feels regarding the Salvadoran conflict. Had this concern been nonexistent, the president of Peru would not have offered his own home for this meeting. This is something that we must underscore in view of the concern that exists in the international community for our country's problem. I must also add, that many governments have offered their countries as hosts for a Duarte-FDR-FMLN meeting. To give you an example of the many offers received from countries willing to host these talks we can mention Duarte's trip to Spain last year. At that time we debated on the possibility of a meeting in Madrid."

According to Oqueli, Jose Napoleon Duarte's attempts, prompted by the U.S. Government, to link the negotiations between his government and the Salvadoran opposition to talks between the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, are "totally absurd."

"We believe that it is absurd, and we reject his arguments for a regional dialogue because one thing has nothing to do with the other unless we consider the external factor that has introducted itself in Central America, precisely the interventionist policy of the United States, as that one thing in common. Perhaps, it would be best if we were all to negotiate directly with the United States. A simultaneous dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the FDR-FMLN and between the Nicaraguan Government and the contras, would be useless, because there is nothing in common between the two situations except for the single element that supports the contras and Duarte's government and that is the U.S. Government. Then, it would only be logical for us to negotiate directly with that government.

"The FDR-FMLN cannot be compared, morally, ethically, or militarily, with the contras that have been linked to the Somozist dictatorship. We think that with this suggestion the only thing the Salvadoran Government did was to give, on an international level, the continuation it has always given to Washington's policy in Central America. Last year when President Reagan imposed an economic embargo against Nicaragua, pratically the only country that supported this embargo was El Salvador. Now today it makes this announcement and it coincides with the $100 million aid request that Reagan has made to the U.S. Congress to finance the contras and Philip Habib's appointment as special U.S. envoy to Central America."

According to the Salvadoran leader, the recent meeting in Lima did not produce results. The Salvadoran Government continues to show its lack of interest in reopening a dialogue with the armed opposition and will continue to maintain this position as long as the United States continues to supply, with $1.5 million a day, the oxygen that keeps the government's Army going in its useless struggle against the Salvadoran insurgency.

GUATEMELA

CEREZO SAYS TRIP TO COSTA RICA 'SUCCESS'

PA102130 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisora Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo, who returned to Guatemala from San Jose, Costa Rica, yesterday at 1815, has said that his trip to that country was a success. He added that Guatemala is now where it should be, in a position to make agreements with the great leaders of America. Cerezo met with the Central American presidents and with other Latin American leaders. He said yesterday that Guatemala is now resuming its leadership in Central America.

The president said he fulfilled his promise to reach an agreement with the private sector. Asked about the statements made by agricultural exporters who are opposed to the export taxes decreed by Congress, Cerezo said that the government fulfilled its promise of reaching an agreement before approving the bills sent to Congress. In regard to the legislature's modifications of the bills, he said that the government respects congressional decisions. This, he added, is the problem with democracy.

Cerezo returned to protocol ceremonies. He was greeted at the Air Force base by Vice President Roberto Carpio. With him were Raquel Blandon de Cerezo and his entourage, which included former Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade. Upon his arrival, the protocol cermony took place. The national anthem was played, troops were reviewed, and his entire cabinet greeted him.

OBANDO Y BRAVO MEETS CEREZO, QUESTIONS CONTADORA

PA110141 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2120 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 May (DPA) -- Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the archibishop of Managua who is visiting Guatemala City, met with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo today. Over breakfast, Msgr Obando y Bravo and President Cerezo discussed the Central American situation. In addition, during a press conference, the archbishop of Managua said: "Contadora has few possibilities of pacifying the Central Amerian region." Msgr Obando y Bravo added: "We Nicaraguan Catholics thank Contadora for the efforts it has made, but in my opinion its success is questionable."

"I do not know just how peace can be attained in Central America," Cardinal Obando y Bravo said, and he added: "The church will not be in charge of resolving the situation because this situation is to be resolved by laymen." Regarding the Nicaraguan situation, Msgr Obando y Bravo said that this country's church called for a dialogue among all Nicaraguan people, including the insurgents, and requested that the great world powers top sending instruments of war to Nicaragua, and send instruments of development instead." [quotation mark as received]

Finally, Cardinal Obando y Bravo said that the Nicaraguan church longs for the end of the armed clashes among Nicaraguans. "We live at war. The youths flee because they do not want to die on the frontlines. They do not want to fight," Cardinal Obando y Bravo pointed out.

RIGHTS OFFICIAL SUPPORTS CONTINUED MONITORING

FL121231 Bridgetown CANA in English 2109 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Guatemala, May 11, CANA-ALESEI -- Human rights is still an area of concern in Guatemala despite the government's assertion of a new approach to the issue. In March, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), meeting in Geneva, voiced support for the efforts towards democracy in Guatemala and said it recognised with satisfaction that fundamental changes have come about in respect of human rights. It agreed to terminate the mandate of the special delegate, Viscount Colville de Culross, as far as it relates to his examination of human rights in Guatemala.

This decision was announced by the wife of the president of the republic, Raquel Blandon de Cerezo, who played a leading role in Geneva. Nevertheless, the first lady, the Guatemalan cabinet, the President's public relations secretary, and the press, all omitted any reference to paragraph eight of the Geneva Resolution, said Alasei. It read: The president of the 42nd Session of the Commission on Human Rights is asked to elect a special representative to receive and evaluate the information in the preceding paragraph, to gather any other relevant information from reliable sources and report back to the commission's 43rd session. At the end of the ninth and final clause, it reads there should be a continuation of monitoring of the human rights situation in Guatemala. Thus, the formula used was that the Latin American countries represented on the commission pleaded for a compromise between keeping on the special delegate and closing the book on the Guatemala issue, as the local delegation has proposd, ALASEI said.

A few days before the commission's decision was announced, visiting Guatemala was one of the chief investigators of the regional proposal, Ecuadorean Cesar Verduga, executive secretary of the Latin American Association on Human Rights (ALDHU). He told ALASEI: The Latin American formula (which was eventually applied) is the best one for the young Guatemalan democracy. Where his argument parts company with the rest, said ALASEI, is when he asserts: This government, which for the first time in 30 years is clearly establishing machinery to restore the social convention of human rights, deserves the support of all democratic sectors, inside and outside. The problem rests in determining what form that support should take, he added. I think the best way is to tell the world that a new situation exists in Guatemala, a government bent on creating a new Guatemala.

But it would be much more difficult for Vinicio Cerezo, heir to a situation born out of 30 years of violence, which cannot be changed in 24 hours nor in 24 days, to still reestablish the way towards human rights if the international community decided to turn its attention away from the Guatemalan situation. The change in Guatemala is the result of, among other factors, a change in the mentality of certan sectors, above all the military, but it is also the result of international pressure. As it is a process of consolidation, I cannot see why the international community should abandon it halfway.

On the other hand, Verduga commented that unlike the majority of South American countries, where the main threat to democracy is the deep economic crisis, in Guatemala, in spite of the existence of a secular social crisis, the most immediate limitations in the process towards democracy are created by the fragility of civil and political rights. This country needs to reach obstacles in that road which others have already overcome, he said.

He cited as an example the disappearance of 40,000 persons, 80,000 exiled refugees, new incidents of political violence (60 dead during the first 24 days of Cerezo's government, according to the Socialist Democratic Party) and the still-to-be-completed reorganization of the branches of state security.

UK MOVES TO REESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PA121905 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The United Kingdom has expressed to President Vinicio Cerezo "its interest in renewing diplomatic relations with Guatemala," Foreign Minster Mario Quinonez Amezquita revealed today. A British delegation that attended the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez made the first contacts, taking advantage of the presence in Costa Rica of Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo.

The Guatemalan foreign minister said that "President Cerezo is pleased with the probable diplomatic rapprochement with the UK," which was broken more than 10 years ago. Guatemala has been demanding that the UK turn over the territory of Belize for more than 100 years, and the negotiations between the two governments have been in a stalemate since 1981, when the UK unilaterally granted Belize its independence.

HONDURAS

ECUADOR'S FEBRES CORDERO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA121902 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 May 86

[Report on news conference by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero at Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa on 11 May -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The first question posed by the members of the international press was: Do you believe Nicaragua is willing to sign the Contadora document on 6 June?

"I do not wish to make pessimistic predictions or speculate on something that has not happened, especially in connection with sensitive issues of international politics and law, the actions taken in those fields, and matters as sensitive and specific as the Contadora efforts and peace in Central America. "The Ecuadoran people and government want Central America to find the necessary mechanisims to live in peace. Order comes only from peace, and these two lead to development, to which all of the world's peoples are legitimately entitled. I do wish to take this opportunity to reiterate something I have said before. Peace will only be guaranteed by the unequivocal good-will and firm determination of the signatory countries to live through democratic systems and means."

In the economic field: What were the results of your talks with the Honduran president?

"We did not have much of an opportunity to discuss economic problems with the presidents with whom we met [in Costa Rica] because of time considerations. On the other hand, we had a wonderful opportunity to extensively discuss economics with the Honduran president.

"If one examines the situation of the international market and the prices of products from Latin America, we find the prices are down on everything: oil, minerals, agricultural products, meat. I believe -- and I believe the Honduran president agreed with this -- that the industrialized countries must be fair. There must be international justice. Just as we are forced to pay the prices they impose on manufactured products, they must pay fair prices for the goods and services we produce and sell because this will allow us to improve our peoples' living standards. This is a sine qua non to peace. All of this is interrelated. Economic problems cannot be separated from political problems. There can only be peace, order, and harmonious, free development when sellers and purchasers agree to conduct a just exchange."

What is your view on the undeveloped countries' foreign debt problem?

"The debt problem ceased to be an economic problem a long time ago. It became a political -- and consequently -- social obligation that each country assumed. No one imposed the debt on us. Each country asked or requested credit and obtained it according to its situation and possibilities. However, as a result of the world economic crisis over which the developing countries have very little control and decison-making power, it is fair and reasonable that each country renegotiate its international obligations within the most flexible and longest terms possible according to its payment capacity, while ensuring that the moral obligation to pay will not mean starving the peoples of the developing countries. We have reiterated our request to the internatinal creditors to humanize the payment of the debt."

The Ecuadoran president said that his remarks on the need for free elections in Nicaragua, which led to the severing of diplomatic relations between Ecuador and that country, became a common demand that was voiced during the presidents' summit held in Costa Rica on the occasion of the inauguration of President Oscar Arias' administration.

ARIAS, AZCONA ENDORSE FEBRES' DEMOCRACY COMMENTS

PA102138 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero's statement that there will not be peace in Central America as long as a democratization process is not carried out throughout Central America -- clearly alluding to Nicaragua, whose government he accused of being totalitarian -- has been endorsed by the Costa Rican and Honduran heads of state. In exclusive statements to the Ecuadoran press, [Costa Rican President] Oscar Arias noted that it is necessary to establish democracy in Central America in order for the region to have peace and to develop. Arias, who went to San Jose's Juan Santamaria Airport to see off his Ecuadoran colleague at approximately 1150 yesterday, accused Nicaragua of having maintained an intransigent attitude with regard to what he described as a process of reconciliation in Central America. He made it clear, however, that his administration will resort to dialogue to hammer out a solution to the crisis in the region.

President Febres said that he will place poplular interests above the payment of the foreign debt because Ecuador has experienced a sharp drop in the price of its oil, which is its leading export item.

When he saw President Febres off in San Jose, the newly installed Costa Rican president said that he felt very honored at President Febres' presence at the inauguration ceremonies. Honduran President Jose Azcona said President Febres' visit will be fruitful beyond the rhetoric that ordinarily prevails in this type of event. I am sure we will emphasize the signing of agreements and pacts with regard to trade, cultural exchange, and technological assistance, particularly in the banana and fishing areas. Both of our countries have experience in these fields and the exchange of this experience will bring positive and useful results, he said.

FUTH LEADER MURDERED IN SAN PEDRO SULA

PA101817 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Cristobal Perez, leader of the United Federation of Honduran Workers [FUTH], was killed by unidentified persons who shot him five times last night, it was reported today. Perez, who up until a few months ago was president of the FUTH, was attacked by two individuals as he was getting out of his vehicle in front of his home in Los Castanos colony in the northern city of San Pedro Sula. The leader headed the march of his organization on the occasion of 1 May "International Labor Day" in that city. Cristobal Perez was one of the representatives responsible for negotiating the collective contract with the regional authorities of the Honduran Social Security Hospital in San Pedro Sula, 240 km from this capital.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA QUALIFIES AGREEMENT WITH CONTADORA ACT

PA102117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Managua, 10 May (AFP) -- President Daniel Ortega reiterated today that Nicaraguan will only sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June provided the United States "ceases the aggression" against Nicaragua. Ortega made this statement a few hours after Colombian President Belisario Betancur stated in Bogota that Nicaragua was ready to sign the regional peace agreement.

The Nicaraguan president stated: "We cannot create expectations" because the discussions about the document have not concluded and because "even if there was an agreement among the Central Americans, the signing would be conditioned by the cessation of the U.S. aggression." Ortega recalled that the negotiation of several important chapters of the Contadora document are still pending -- control of arsenals, withdrawal of military advisers, and carrying out maneuvers. Therefore, he believes that to establish a date for signing the agreement is "very risky."

In a speech this morning to a group of workers, Ortega pointed out: "Dates have been set on previous occasions and expectations were created, and then this gives the image that the negotiations are not progressing." President Ortega commented that to reach peace in this conflict-ridden area, "the right of Nicaragua to be sovereign, independent, and not to be attacked by the United States" must be secured.

Likewise, the Sandinist president announced that a Nicaraguan delegation will participate on 16, 17, and 18 May in a new meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American plenipotentiaries to discuss the pending matters.

Nicaragua has clearly stated that it will not reduce its army, the biggest in the area, as long as it is facing the war by some 10,000 FDN guerrillas, settled in Honduras where they receive direct assistance from Washington. President Ortega recently said: "To dismantle our army in these conditions would mean suicide."

The United States has conditioned the "cessation of the aggression" to the establishment of direct negotiations of the Sandinists with the FDN, which is directed mainly by former Somozist guards. The Sandinist government has repeatedly stated that it will "never" negotiate weith the counterrevolutionaries, whom they have termed as mercenaries at the service of President Ronald Reagan. Nevertheless, it does want a direct dialogue with Washington to attain the normalization of relations.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN 3D AGREEMENT

PA091921 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 May 86 p 5

[Text] The consolidation of the friendship and cultural relations between the people of the Soviet Union and Nicaragua was ratified yesterday with the signing of the third agreement between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries (ANAPS). Boris Merin, deputy chairman of the USSR-Nicaraguan Society, signed on behalf of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship, and Socorro Galan, secretary general of ANAPS, signed on behalf of that organization.

Merlin noted that the signing of the agreement begins a new stage in the friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and the USSR. To us, the signing of the agreement is very significant because it occurs at a time when the revolution and the people are suffering an interventionist war by the United States. With this agreement, the Soviet Union is showing the world that they are our brothers and that they are giving us their hand to help us, Galan said. "This sign of brotherhood from the Soviet people is one more commitment for the Nicaraguan people. Be certain that we will defend the revolution and the fatherland just as you defended the power of the workers and the peasants from fascism during World War II."

The agreement includes a cultural exchange, as well as one of film and educational materials, the exchange of cultural delegations, and the support for the Russian language school operating in Managua. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship currently helps Nicaraguan students attending school in the USSR and former servicemen crippled by the war who will go to the USSR to receive medical treatment. All this is being done within the framework of friendly relations with Nicaragua.

Pedro Jamashkin, executive secretary of the USSR-Nicaragua Society; Flavia Delagneau, an ANAPS official; Bruno Gallardo, chief of the International Relations Department's Socialist Countries Section; and Andrey Livanov, representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship in our country, were present at the signing ceremony.

SWEDISH MINISTER WARNS OF C.A. ARMS RACE

NC111013 Paris AFP in English 0951 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua, May 11 (AFP) -- Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister Pierre Schori, who is on an official visit to Nicaragua since Friday, has warned of an arms race in Central America which has reached "incredible levels." Speaking here Saturday, he added that if a political solution to regional problems is not reached soon a crisis was "unavoidable." He said that U.S. assistance to anti-Sandinista rebels violated international law and "hindered peace efforts and dialogue" in the region. He praised peace efforts made by Latin American countries, especially those in the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama -- seeking a Central American peace agreement.

Mr. Schori voiced criticism of the state of emergency imposed here since last year and called for dialogue between the Sandinista government and its civilian opposition. Quoting a Swedish International Peace Institute report, Mr. Schori said that the United States had sent one billion dollars worth of arms to Central America since 1980. Military assistance to Nicaragua's Sandinista government, he said, amounted only to 300 million dollars.

COSTA RICA SUSPENDS SALE OF ELECTRICITY

PA090207 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Although the suspension of sale of hydropower by Costa Rica to Nicaragua means the loss of a significant saving for the country, "it is not anything extraordinary," said the INE [Nicaraguan Institute of Energy] information and press office. INE had been purchasing electricity from the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE) for several years, at a lower cost than the equivalent of producing energy using bunker. Last year, INE purchased a total of 63.5 million kilowatt-hours from Costa Rica for a total of 44.1 million cordobas.

INE's spokesman told LA PRENSA, by telephone, that the suspended sales will not affect the national energy supply because Nicaragua has the necessary energy to be self-sufficient. The Nicaraguan Tiscuco plant, which generates energy with imported bunker, will make up the difference. Recently Nicaragua plant had damaged turbines which caused the rationing of energy at the national level.

The suspension of the sale of hydropower by Costa Rica is because the water levels of the Arenal plants in Guanacaste had declined significantly. Honduras has also been affected by this suspension.

ARDE LEADERS DISAVOW PASTORA, JOIN CHAMORRO

PA101715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1651 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 10 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The commanders of ARDE, which is fighting the Nicaraguan Government in the southern front and Atlantic coast, disavowed Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) last night and agreed to join the forces led by Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro. According to ARDE spokesmen, the combatants were obliged to make that decision "with maturity and pragmatism," given the absence of Pastora from the battle front and the absolute lack of resources to fight. The decision was made by Commanders Leonel, Ganso, Omar, Oscar, Navegante and Pedro Rafa, who voted to elect Leonel as second commander to support "El Negro" Chamorro and coordinate the military actions. One of the seven ARDE commanders, Chaparro Emiliano, did not wish to take part in the agreement disavowing Pastora and, it was said, will quit the struggle because "he does not see any future" in the conditions that are developing in the actions. The commanders reaffirmed their recognition of Jose Davila, ARDE political leader, whom they asked to continue representing them in the same capacity.

Spokesman Comments

PA110425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Washington, 10 May (EFE) -- Today, an ARDE spokesman told EFE that the dismissal of Eden Pastora as ARDE's military chief is the result of a "divisionist" campaign started by some sectors of the U.S. Government. The spokesman, Leonel Teller, who declined to specify which U.S. Government sectors he was accusing of provoking the split in ARDE, said: "This decision will be only to the advantage of the Managua regime." He added that those sectors have left the commanders with "the alternative of abandoning Pastora or surviving" in their struggle against the Nicaraguan Government.

Spokesman Leonel Teller pointed out that the measure seems to be caused by the offering of U.S. financial support to the rebels, which ARDE's forces have lacked up to this moment. Pastora, the "Commander Zero" of the revolution who lead the Sandinists to power in Nicaragua, was disavowed as chief of ARDE's forces on Friday in Costa Rica by 6 regional rebels' commanders, who decided to join Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro's forces.

Teller said: "They have no other alternative but to survive, because they are facing Sandinist forces who receive unlimited support form the Soviet Union." The spokesman affirmed that the abandonment of the 6 commanders puts 3,500 combatants under Chamorro's command and leaves only 1,500 under Pastora's command. Teller added: "Pastora has been in Nicaragua for the past few days, he has been fighting side by side with the combatants that continue with him, and not in Miami or in Washington."

Announcing their decision on Friday in San Jose, the 6 commanders accused Pastora of withdrawing from the combat areas on the Nicaraguan border with Costa Rica.

Teller said: "The divisionist campaign has been going on for the past 2 years and has resulted in that decision at a time when the contacts made by Pastora with President Ronald Reagan's administration were progressing." Teller pointed out: "The United States has refused to provide assistance to us in the past 2 years. In the meantime, it has been supporting other forces of opposition to the Sandinists."

FSLN CALLS FOR GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE

PA101746 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 86

[Communique issued 8 May by the Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate at the end of a 2-day session of the Sandinist Assembly, read by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the Executive Commission of the FSLN National Directorate -- recorded]

[Text] The Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate informs the Nicaraguan people and all Sandinist activists that on 7 and 8 May 1986, the Sandinist Assembly, which is the National Directorate's top organ of consultation held a special session. In the meeting, which was presided over by the National Directorate, the FSLN Sandinist Assembly made statements regarding the first draft of the Republic's constitution, drafted by the National Assembly. They reaffirmed the FSLN's historical principles and commitments to the Nicaraguan people, and the determination to advance and consolidate the process of institutionalization of the Sandinist people's revolution, within a framework of political pluralism mixed economy, and nonalignment.

The debates at the Sandinist assembly reaffirm the FSLN's determination to institutionalize the revolutionary process, which is being hindered by the war of aggression waged by the present U.S. ruler.

The FSLN calls on all the country's political parties and forces to patriotically join in the process of constitutional dialogue in which our people will participate with the determination to advance in the consolidation of the irreversible triumph attained on 19 July 1979.

Opposition Leaders Respond

PA110436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2047 GMT 9 May 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Text] Managua, 9 May (EFE) -- Nicaraguan opposition political parties have reacted with enthusiasm in certain cases, but mostly with mistrust to the call they have received from the Sandinists for a "constitutional dialogue." The Sandinist Assembly, the highest organ of consultation of the ruling party, yesterday called on the country's political parties and forces to participate in a "constitutional dialogue."

The opposition Independent Liberal Party (PLI) rejected the Sandinist call because, it said, the state of national emergency still exists in Nicaragua and "restricts public liberties." Juan Miguel Gutierrez, one of the PLI candidates, explained to EFE that "until the state of emergency is repealed, we shall not participate in any dialogue or town meeting (popular consultations)." The veteran Liberal leader said that his party "would be open to a dialogue to discuss the strife-torn national situation."

The PLI, the third political force in the Assembly, pulled out of the constitutional commission on 28 November, arguing "absence of liberties." The Liberal political leader interpreted the Sandinist initiative as a reaction to the Latin American and European "pressure" to "open democratic paths" in Nicaragua. Despite the decision not to answer the call for a "constitutional dialogue," the Liberals predict that "a democratic opening will take place." Juan Manuel Gutierrez stated that "this is the impression I have, but we will have to wait to see what position (the Sandinists) take in the next few days."

Eduardo Molina, political corrdinator for the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), the second political force in the assembly, called the Sandinist measure "wise" but very "confusing." Molina stated to EFE that the "brief" Sandinist announcement does not explain if the call is for the parties that pulled out of the constitutional commission or if it is for all the country's political forces. In the event that it was for all the political forces that are out of the National Assembly, Molina considered it "wise," but added that "one would have to wait some more time."

The PCDN, which is divided into four factions, pulled out of the constitutional commission on 14 March, also alleging a lack of political and judicial guarantees. Eduardo Molina, a strong critic of Sandinism, said that his party has always participated in "a constitutional dialogue" with the Sandinists, but what is needed is for the makeup of the Magna Carta to be "defined." The conservative leader, who is demanding from the government a "definition of the army-state," will decide on Monday if he will attend the "constitutional" debate on the basis of what the Sandinists reply today."

The Social Christian Party (PSC), one of the political forces not represented in the parliament, distrusted the call for a "constitutional dialogue," as there exist no "guarantees for one to plainly outline one's criteria for the constitution." PSC leader Filiberto Sarria, who also boycotted the 1984 elections, stated that the Sandinists continue to prohibit the publication of his draft constitution.

Mauricio Diaz, president of the Popular Social Christian Party, with a seat in the National Assembly, told the official daily BARRICADA that "it is an initiative with great maturity and it clears the national political panorama."

The Nicarguan Socialist Party (PSN), which supports, but dissents from the Sandinist leadership of the revolution, declined to give its opinion on the measure. "We shall give our official position later," Ronald Maltez of the PSN stated. The PSC, the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party, and two factions of the conservative groups are not represented in the parliament.

FISHING DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PERU'S ALVA CASTRO

FL121640 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Minister of Fishing Industry Jose Fernandez Cuervo has been in Lima since Sunday to assist Peru in fishing, agricultural, agricultural industry, and public health cooperative programs. The delegation consists of 27 specialists; it was received in Lima by Peruvian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Luis Alva Castro, who announced that, with Cuban assistance, Peru will put the first 14 boats of a fishing fleet into operation within a month.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH GHANAIAN ASHANTI KING

FL122348 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[By Gisela Bell]

[Text] This morning Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca had a friendly meeting with Ghanaian Ashanti King Otqmfu Opoku Ware II who arrived in Cuba last night. During the meeting held at the Cuban Foreign Ministry, the two leaders discussed topics of mutual interest and the current international situation. The Ghanaian Ashanti king will be in Cuba until 19 May and his program of activities will include visits to places of economic and social interest in this city and other provinces. The king will also meet with Cuban party and government leaders.

INTERNATIONALISTS RECEIVE MEDAL FROM ANGOLAN LEADER

FL130046 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A group of Cuban internationalists have received medals during a ceremony presided over by Roberto de Almeida, member of the Politburo of the MPLA. Five members of the political cooperation group received the medals awarded by Cuba to its internationalists.

CHILEAN TO LEADER ANNOUNCES STRIKE AGAINST PINOCHET

PA121512 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Chilean union leader Rodolfo Segfuel has stated in Buenos Aires that before the end of the current 6-month period, the first national strike against Pinochet will be declared. In an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA, Seguel, president of the National Workers Command, who is visiting Buenos Aires, noted that Chilean workers demand that opposition parties reach a formula of understanding to end the dictatorship.

Reports from Santiago indicate that the Unity Committee of Residents presented a writ of protection [recurso de proteccion] in favor of all the residents of poor neighborhoods in Santiago affected by the repressive forces' consecutive and humiliating searches. In the past 10 days, more than 20 neighborhoods have been the targets of these searches.

NATIONAL BANK LEADER MEETS WITH JAPANESE BANKER

FL122358 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Ilompart, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, met today with (Satochi Sumita), Bank of Japan governor. During the meeting, Rodriguez Ilompart referred to the Cuban economic circumstances and the current financial situation as well as the differences that exist between the two.

'OCEAN VENTURE-86' DISTURBS PEACE IN CARIBBEAN

PA121756 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The disproportionate "Ocean Venture-86" military maneuvers have brought new war tensions to the apprently calm Caribbean territories frequently shaken by the brutality of the landing exercises carried out by the (?hostile) Yankee vistors and several dozen symbolic contingents of the states of the area. The United States has just completed the last phase of another infamous Ocean Venture maneuver with the staging of mock invasions of Vieques in Puerto Rico and Greneda, two places where they presumably dislodged rebel forces which had dug trenches.

The ghost of anticommunism is one of the reasons for these exercises, which is also designed to frighten residents of the Caribbean through the presence of weapons.

A total of 20,000 U.S. soldiers, aircraft carriers, destroyers armed with guided missiles, coast guard ships, support ships, frigates, submarines, aircraft, tanks, and other war equipment make up the long list used by the United States this time as part of its plans to point out to Caribbeans and Latin Americans that they must strictly follow Washington's views unless they want to be invaded like Grenada. To Grenadians "Ocean Venture-86" served to relive the nightmare of 3 years ago when thousands of Yankee troops and a few Caribbean soldiers occupied the so-called island of the spices, taking advantage of the regrettable incidents that occurred which culminated, with the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

To Puerto Ricans, the landing in Vieques was another sign of alarm because it is known that many submarines and other U.S. ships, up to 80 percent of them, which dock at Puerto Rican ports have nuclear weapons. For this reason, seven pacifist Puerto Rican organizations protested the arrival of the warships and warned of the dangers they entail for the people's heath, describing the action as a violation of the Tlatelolco Treaty which bans nuclear weapons in Latin America.

The "Ocean Venture-86" war games also represent another exercise for a possible invasion of Nicaragua, a nation that is the target of an undeclared war by Washington and one of President Ronald Reagan's favorite targets in his aggressive rhetoric.

The recently concluded exercises in the Caribbean, in addition to disturbing peace in the area, join the repeated mock invasions carried out by the United States in Honduras, and all of this is part of the White House's policy to address its so-called backyard through the language of force and destabilizaiton.

'IMPERIALISM'S' POLICIES, POVERTY IN L.A. LINKED

PA102125 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The Cuban press has carried in the last few hours two news reports which, although published separately, are nevertheless closely related.

The first such report indicates that the capitalist summit that has just ended in Tokyo turned down the developing countries' demand to politically discuss the economic crisis plaguing them, and they also demanded that the Third World implement the unacceptable restrictive measures imposed by the IMF. The second report indicates that over 85 million youths and children live below the poverty line in Latin America as a result of the economic chaos besetting the region.

The imperialist states that promote direct relations do not seem to realize that closing the door to understanding and objective negotiation means fostering discontent of unforeseeable consequences. On the eve of the Tokyo summit, quite a few efforts were made by Latin America to reverse the current situation. Experts from Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil met with colleagues from Australia and New Zealand in Montevideo to request an end to the restrictive measures applied by the EEC to grain imports from those nations. No less active was the Latin American economic system, which recalled the brutal barriers raised by the United States against steel purchases from Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela, which were restricted to 55 percent of last year's volume. In addition, the Latin American countries sent a direct message to the capitalist powers demanding a just review of the huge regional foreign debt and the adoption of solutions that will not mean retrogression for the area or an increase in its dependency.

Washington and its partners would not listen, however. In actual fact, Ronald Reagan imposed a policy aimed at increasing the economic dependency of the Latin American nations and protecting the selfish interests of monopolistic U.S. capital at all costs.

The U.S. private banks, which in the 1960s had in their portfolio 30 percent of loans granted to Latin America, today hold almost 90 percent of those credits. This virtual monopoly allows them to increase interest rates at will under any pretext. Currently, an increase of only 1 percent in these interest rates -- which are already extremely high -- entails additional expenses for the region of approximately $3 billion. At present, Latin America is paying $40 billion a year on this account. The phenomenal flight of capital, which is so necessary to promote the area's development, has increased Latin America's foreign debt to almost $400 billion, which is equivalent to half of the region's gross domestic product. As Cuban President Fidel Castro has said, this makes the debt altogether unrepayable and uncollectible.

Far from cooperating to resolve the crisis, what the United States does is make it even worse by raising more and more obstacles. Invoking domestic problems, Washington not only levies high tariffs on Latin America's exports but limits them. In 1984, the United States barred entry to 200 products it traditionally purchased from Latin America's metal, textile, footwear, and food industry, not to mention other farm products. According to conservative estimates, our region loses a total of approximately $20 billion a year as a result of protectionism. That is why there is a direct relationship between imperialism's irrational and unjust policy on Latin America's economy and the growing number of destitute and underpriviledged people in our area.

FIDEL CASTRO VISITS HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SITE

FL121920 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1702 GMT on 12 May begins recorded coverage of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, visiting the construction site of the new Institute of Tropical Medicine, where he converses at length with Omar Tellez, construction chief, and briefly with Dr Gustavo Curi, institute chief.

The opening shot shows Castro standing conversing with a television reporter who explains that she and the crew have come to visit the construction site to report on progress made. Castro asks: "Did you find everyone at work?," to which the reporter replies, "Of course, hard at work." Castro laughs and says, "I find everything too quiet on a Monday morning like today."

Castro then asks about the main problems the construction enterprise has had, and is told there were problems with the concrete mix and prefabricated elements. Castro takes interest in such details as whether there are concrete mixers at the site and how many. There are two. Castro asks how many truckloads of concrete are used and is told that the site needs 500 or 600 cubic meters of concrete per week. The construction chief points out the areas in which the concrete is to be used; Castro follows his indications and explanations with interest.

Castro and his entourage, the members of which are unidentified, walk slowly along the construction site as Castro receives explanations from the construction chief, asking such detailed questions as how many cubic meters of concrete each type of truck transports. Pointing to unfinished buildings, Castro asks, "How many stories will this building have, and that one?", and is told four stories each. The construction chief provides a brief description of what each building will contain, saying that if the required materials are received, the laboratory can be completed during the first quarter of 1987.

In a brief conversation with the institute chief, Dr. Curi, Castro receives more detailed information on the use to be made of the different buildings. Castro then returns to his conersation with the construction chief, pointing to one of the men and asking: "Is he still reading the newspaper?" The construction calmly replies, "It's a blueprint, a blueprint." To Castro's joking remark that he upsets things a little with his presence, the construction chief vehemently insists that that is not the case. Castro then says, "I am going to come clandestinely and disguised [words indistinct]." The construction chief tells him that they work all day until 2200 and that Castro can come see whenever he wants. Castro leads the way through the site and discusses the construction work further, commenting that the work is progressing well. Castro returns to his conversation with the television reporter, who tells him of plans to visit all the public health construction sites in the city of Havana. Castro repeats that, at this site, it appears that the work is going well.

Preparing to leave, Castro turns to the subject of worker productivity. The construction chief agrees on the need for productivity and hard work, to which Castro replies: "Appeal to their sense of shame, too." Castro turns toward the camera and waves, then strides off toward a waiting automobile. Reportage ends at 1712 GMT, and the normal newscast resumes.

INEFFICIENCY NOTED IN CAMAGUEY SUGAR CENTERS

FL101650 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1410 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The two main indicators of manufacturing efficiency in sugar harvests, yield and recovery, were below the level expected during the current milling process in Camaguey Province. In sugar yield, based on 96 grades of polarization, the average in the territory barely totals 95 percent of what was expected. Thus the sugar mills were not able to produce more than 46,000 metric tons of sugar. Absolute recovery has not been accomplished by any of the 14 industries in Camaguey in accordance with the goals established. The Carlos Manuel de Cespedes and Haiti factories did achieve favorable results. The main cause of the problem is inconsistency in milling, the quality of raw material due to processing delays after it has been cut, and excess impurites.

TORNADO HITS TOWN; INJURIES, DAMAGE REPORTED

FL091430 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Four serious and two minor injuries was the result of a tornado which Thursday hit the town of Cartagena located in Rodas municipality, Cienfuegos Province, where 55 houses were affected. The tornado also caused damage to electric and telephone lines as well as trees in rural areas. The tornado traveled about 10 km and lasted approximately 20 minutes.

SECRETARIAT MEMBER PRESIDES OVER EDUCATION MEETING

FL101142 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The need to elevate requirements and eliminate bureaucratic procedures that affect the educational process has been affirmed in Havana by Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate Politburo member, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The two leaders presided over a meeting with leaders of preuniversity institutes of exact sciences, members of the provincial executive committees of the people's government, and preuniversity education directors.

ELECTRIC SUBSTATION COMPLETED IN CIENFUEGOS

FL062026 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1825 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A new 110-kw electric substation has begun operating in Abreus municipality, Cienfuegos Province. It was built to guarantee the electricity needed for the construction of Cuba's first nuclear power plant. Located in an area near the entrance to Cienfuegos bay, the installation has an area of 20 km [as heard] and is equipped with a 25-megawatt transformer. Industrial construction works enterprise no 6, which is building the construction job of the century in Cuba, and the workers of the electrical transmission and distribution enterprise built the new substation. This undertaking was completed in record time as a part of the efforts of the two Cienfuegos enterprises to mark the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing.

CAMPAIGN ENTERS FINAL WEEK WITH CONTROVERSIES

Military Presence Increases at JCE

F1101500 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Central Electoral Board, JCE, building was reinforced yesterday morning with military personnel and police agents (?carrying automatic weapons). The JCE building and (?its annex) is under the surveillance of military personnel who are aiding the military police members who have been at the building for several days. Everyone who enters the JCE buildings is under military surveillance, includng journalists and political party members.

Radio Antillas correspondents at the JCE building have noticed that the military personnel represent the Dominican Air Force, Dominican Army, [word indistinct], and the National Police. Some of those military [words indistinct]. The surveillance has been noted since the miltary presence is abundant in the computation department [words indistinct] as well as in other areas related to the organization of the elections. In the meantime, the country's main political parties have redoubled their criticisms aginst the JCE computation system.

PRD Accuses Venezuelan Group

F1081312 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, President Salvador Jorge Blanco's party has charged that a Venezuelan group was helping opposition parties in the plot to rig next week's general elections. The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] said, in documents field at the central election board, that it has proof of a plot by two main opposition parties to rig the country's 16 May election.

Workers Said To Support Balaguer

FL091407 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network In Spanish 1000 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] The Reformist Party's professional and technicians front has said the majority of Dominican workers will vote for Dr Joaquin Balaguer in next week's elections. Engineer Serapio (Terrero) expressed confidence that Dominican workers will not vote againt the man who guaranteed their familiies livelihood during his 12 years in power. The Reformist leader noted that the paralization of the construction industry will harm the Dominican Revolution Party [PRD] in the upcoming elections.

Balaguer Calls for Debate

F1101210 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Former president of the Dominican Republic Joaquin Balaguer yesterday challenged his adversaries to a debate on the number of political murders that took place during and atfer his 12-year rule. Mr Balaguer's call for a debate was made, in his words, to leave it absolutely clear who was more of a murderer, the government he presided over for 12 or the one that is currently in power. Mr Balaguer is 78 years old and is the Reformist Party's presidential candidate in the May 16 elections.

PCD Raps Electoral Campaigning

FL121522 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party has accused the so-called majority parties of mocking the crisis of the Dominican people in their present electoral campaign. Narciso Isa Conde said that, while thousands of Dominicans are going hungry, one party is spending 1 million pesos per week in a publicity campaign on a single television channel. He expressed the opinion that this attitude reveals that there are parties that aspire to taking power to profit from government property and forget about the poor. Nevertheless, Isa Conde did not identify the political organization that is spending millions on a publicity campaign.

He said that the cited political parties are even paying [words indistinct] to participate in their motorcades, which means that some party is using state resources in the electoral campaign. He lamented the fact that, in a country that is going through one of the worst periods of its history, a millionaires' election campaign is being carried out.

Call for Electoral Board Action

FL121558 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Reformist Party candidate for senator from the national district thinks that the central electoral board should take action to dissipate the atmosphere of distrust that surrounds the present electoral campaign. Businessman Jacinto Peinado said the rumors circulating to the effect that there are irregularities in the register could harm incipient Dominican democracy. He said the board should give the lists and the recordings [cintas] to the political parties so they can verify these documents in time. Peinado has said that if the situation of the electoral register is not properly clarified, there will be reasons to doubt the purity of the election results this Friday.

The central electoral board had announced that by Wednesday or Thursday of this week it would give the lists and recordings to the parties that are going to participate in the elections, but this did not happen. It has been said that more than 150,000 voter registrations have improperly been made in addition to those of the three main political parties that will participate in the elections.

1985 INCOME INCREASES BY 579.7 MILLION PESOS

FL122254 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 May 86, p 2-b

[By Carmen Carvajal]

[Excerpt] Central government treasury receipts totaled 931.4 billion pesos in 1985 which is an increase of 579.7 million pesos in comparison to 1984 when the total reached 357.7 billion. The majority of the income came from several different types of taxes totalling 569 million pesos which is a 466.3 million-peso increase over 1984.

Income not related to taxes totalled 80.1 million pesos in 1985 which elevated the total ordinary income to 1,649,100 pesos. The special income earned by the government in 1985 totalled 282.3 million pesos of which 269.3 million was from domestic sources and 13 million was from foreign sources.

BAHAMAS

CONCERN EXPRESSED ABOUT REACTION TO CUBAN RELATIONS

FL121950 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 6 May 86, p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Minister Clement Maynard knows how the U.S. feels about Cuba's involvement in the Caribbean. This was the cool response the American embassy had today for Mr Maynard's published statements on Cuba. Mr Maynard had told the morning paper Monday that he was concerned about the United States' reaction to the Bahamas proposed relations with Cuba, which would establish contact at the official level.

The Cuban "receiving" ambassador to the Bahamas, S Mansor, and his wife have been guests at government's Royal Bahamia Hotel since last week. THE TRIBUNE has now learned Mr Mansor, who will present his credentials to the governor-general Thursday, plans to be in Nassau until at least May 12.

Unconfirmed reports are circulating that Mr Mansor has been meeting with a member of the governing PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] with a possible view to establishing a building supply business of Cuban cement, tiles, and the like in Nassau. Mr Mansor said there was a chance of both countries entering into a trade arrangement in the future, but declined to entertain further questions from THE TRIBUNE today. Asked if he had been meeting with a certain PLP member, he said his English was faulty and put his wife on the telephone.

In an interview published in THE GUARDIAN yesterday, Mr Maynard said government has no special interests "except to make sure that we have good relationships with Cuba." He said government is concerned with U.S. reaction and the reaction of all neighbouring countries to each other.

CUBAN NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY QUESTIONED

FL122012 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 May 86, p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] The safety of four nuclear reactors in Cuba, scheduled to begin operations in 1986, was questioned by the opposition today. Fidel Castro's repeated boasts that Cuba's reactors are being built with the best of Soviet technology has also sparked concern in Florida in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster. Cuba and Inagua are separated by a distance of only 45 miles. On a fine night, Mathew Town residents can see the glow from the lights of Cuba.

"They (reactors) certainly make me nervous as a serious nuclear accident would wreak havoc on the Bahamas and our people," FNM [Free National Movement] movement spokesman Arthur Foulkes said. "This is definitely an area where, I think, the government of the Bahamas, should have discussions with the Cuban Government with a view to having an assurance as of the relative safety of their nuclear installment. If possible, the Bahamas should get together with the Cuban and American Governments and ask for an inspection of the site, Mr Foulkes said.

BARBADOS

BLACKMAN ENTERS CAMPAIGN AS DLP CANDIDATE

FL091820 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 9, CANA -- Ex-Barbados Labour Party (BLP) government minister Dr Don Blackman was unanimously accepted last night as a candidate for the main opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) by the party's national executive, a DLP spokesman said today. Blackman has generated much debate in the current campaign for general elections on May 28 since his decision earlier this week to team up with the DLP to fight his former colleagues in the ruling BLP.

The spokesman said Blackman, in an acceptance speech, asserted that he was asking nothing of the DLP and was coming in to assist it in the interest of the people. The DLP will formally present Blackman for re-election to his St Michael East constituents Sunday night at its first major public meeting since Prime Minister Bernard St John announced the election date Tuesday.

Blackman had distanced himself from the BLP for about three years after a clash with the late Prime Minister Tom Adams. He was bypassed by the BLP as a candidate after he failed to notify them of his intentions within a specified period.

HAITI

COMMUNIQUE STATES ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

FL101220 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Haitian interior ministry says all political prisoners have been freed in Haiti and those still missing are considered dead. Estimates say at least 10,000 dissidents disappeared in Haiti during the 29 years of the Duvalier rule. A communique yesterday says the last 26 political prisoners in Haiti were released soon after former President Jean Claude Duvalier fled the country the 7th of February.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

OPENING OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCED

FL051039 Bridgetown CANA in English 2029 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 4, CANA -- The Venezuelan government is to open an embassy in St Kitts and Nevis, the government here reported. A government statement said the establishment of a full time Venezuelan diplomatic and cultural mission was one of the items agreed on during talks between the two sides.

A team from the South American country, led by Special Ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean Francois Moanack, visited the twin island state recently to discuss strengthening relations. The ambassador was accompanied by Charge d'Affaires to Antigua and Barbuda Carlos Cristancho and two advisers from the ministry of industry and commerce.

The team held discussions with Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds and Minister of Education, Health, and Community Affairs Sydney Morris. The two advisers met representatives from the private sector, including Ricky Skerritt, executive director of the chamber of industry and commerce, and discussed trade prospects.